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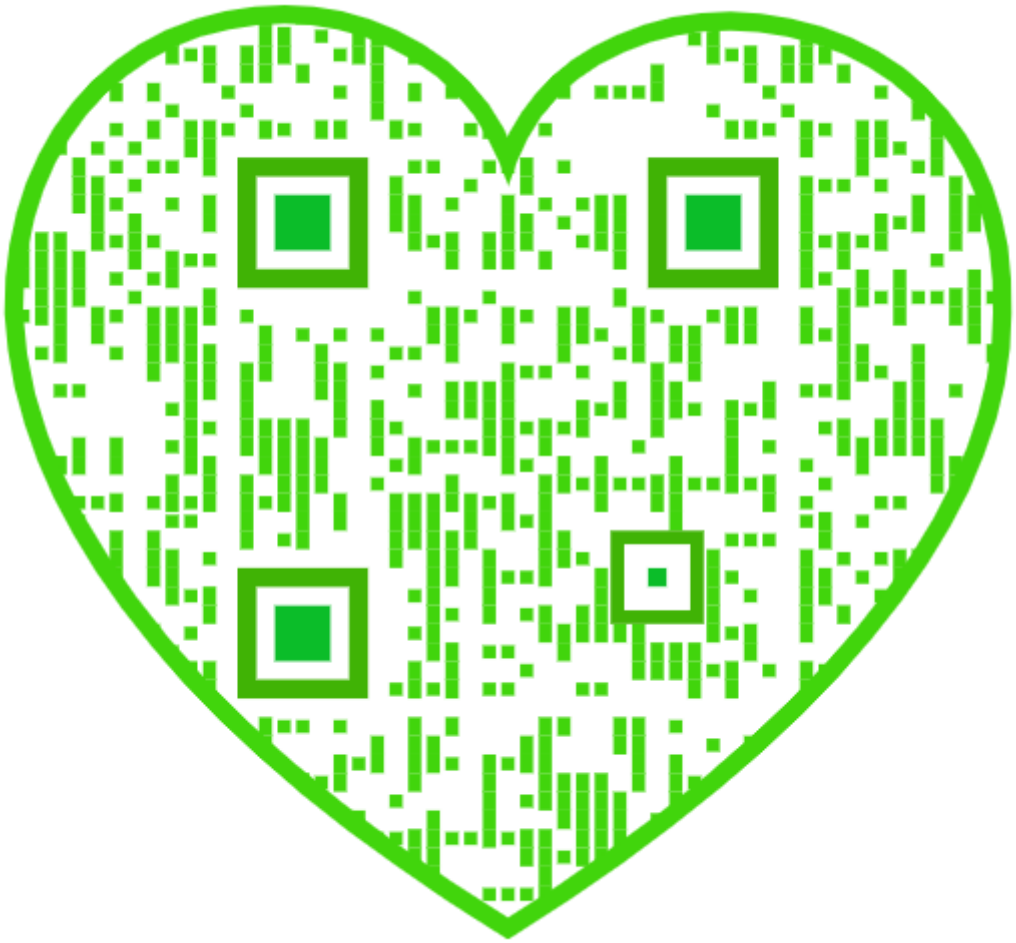

AFRICANDER GRAMMAR

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AFRICANDER GRAMMAR.

Chapter I.

THE ALPHABET.

The Africander alphabet consists of 22 letters, pronounced in English as follows:—

a = ah	*l* = l
b = b	*m* = m
d = d	*n* = n
e = e	*o* = oo (as in "mood.")
f = f	*p* = p
g = (as *ch* in Scotch "loch.")	*r* = err (as in "ferry.")
h = hah	*s* = s
i = e (short as *i* in "hit.")	*t* = t
j = ye (also *j*.)	*u* = (French *u*, German *ü*)
k = kah	*v* = fee
	w = v
	y = a (as in "baby.")

VOWELS.

The single vowel-sounds are represented by *a, aa; e, ee; ê; i, ie; o, oo; oe; ô; u, uu; eu;* the diphthongs, by *aai, ai, ei, eo, eu, oei, ou, au, ôi, ooi, ui, y.*

In closed and open Syllables.

1. In *closed* syllables (that is, in syllables ending in a consonant) *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u* are always written single when they represent short sounds; *e.g.*, *af*, down; *mes*, knife; *os*, ox; *put*, well; but are doubled when they represent long sounds, *e.g.*, *aap*, ape; *been*, bone; *roos*, rose; *minuut*, minute.

2. In *open* syllables *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, are never doubled, *e.g.*, *na*, after; *nader*, nearer; *le-de*, members; *bo*, above; *bu-re*, neighbours, except that final *e*, when long, is doubled, *e.g.*, *see*, sea; *gegee*, given.

The various Vowel Sounds.

A is pronounced as English *a* in "father," and may represent a long sound; *e.g.*, *skade*, damage; or a short one; *e.g.*, *van*, of.

E yields three distinct sounds, *viz.*:—

(1) English *e* (long) in "me"; *e.g.*, *era*, era.

(2) English *e* (short, always accented) in "met"; *e.g.*, *het*, has.

(3) English *e* (short, almost always unaccented) in "warmer"; *e.g.*, *te*, too; *appel*, apple; *besit*, possess.

Ê equals English *ea* in "pear"; *e.g.*, *pêrd*, horse; *kêrel*, fellow; *sê*, say; *affêre*, affair.

I, in a closed syllable, sounds like English *i* in "wit"; *e.g.*, *dit*, this; in an open syllable, like *i* in "pin"; *e.g.*, *posi-sie*, position.

Ie also sounds like English *i* in "pin," and, except in the case of certain words of foreign origin, is used instead of *i* when that sound has to be represented; *e.g.*, *sien*, see; *publiek*, public; *Indies*, Indian. When final, always write *ie*, *e.g.*, *revisie*, revision; *Januarie*, January.

O, when short, is sounded like English *o* in "pot"; *e.g.*, *kort*, short; when long, almost like English *oo* in "roof," *e.g.*, *koper*, copper; *doof*, deaf; or (also when long) nearly like English *oo* in "poor"; *e.g.*, *kole*, coals; *loon*, award; *koor*, choir. The latter sound is met with only when the long *o* is followed by a dental or lingual (*d*, *t*, *s*, *l*, *r*, *n*).

Oe is pronounced as English *oo* in "foot"; *e.g.*, *hoe*, how; *soet*, sweet; except when followed by *r*, in which case the sound is long, hence like English *ou* in "tour"; *e.g.*, *boer*, farmer.

Ô is pronounced like English "aw," and is met with only in a few words: *sôre*, to take care; *môre*, to-morrow; *ôrel*, organ; *verbôre*, hidden,—contracted from Dutch *zorgen*, *morgen*, *orgel*, and *verborgen*, respectively.

U has no corresponding sound in English,—German *ü*, Dutch and French *u*. It may be long, as in *vurig*, firy, corresponding with German *ü* in *übrig;* or short, in which case it resembles either (1) German *ö* in *zwölf* (a sound approximating *i* in English "rill"), *e.g.*, *vul*, fill; or (2) German *ü* in *fürst*, namely, when the *u* is followed by *w;* *e.g.*, *ruw*, rough; *skuw*, timid; *nuws*, news.

Eu is pronounced very much like Afr. *u* (German *ü*); *e.g.*, *neutraal*, neutral; *reus*, giant. (*Cf. eu*, as diphthong, below).

The Diphthongs.

Aai has the same sound as the English vowel *i*. Thus *saai* (sow) is pronounced "sigh."

Ai is equivalent to English *i* in "sight"; *e.g.*, *lai*, freak; *swai*, swing.

In several words the sounds *aai* and *ai* are employed indiscriminately; *e.g.*, *taai* or *tai*, tough; *kwaai* or *kwai*, fierce. As the Dutch spelling is *aai*, this form is, perhaps, preferable.

Ei is pronounced like English *a* in "lady"; *e.g.*, *eis* (pronounced "ace"), demand.

Eo is pronounced as it would be English; *e.g.*, *spreo*, sparrow; *leo*, lion.

Eu is a diphthong only when it comes before *l* or *r*, and is then almost similar in sound to French *ieu* in *monsieur*. The *u-e* in English "allure" approaches it. *E.g.*, *deur*, door; *meule*, mill.

Oei very nearly represents the *oui* in "Louis," pronounced rapidly; *e.g.*, *koei*, cow.

Ou and *au* are equivalent to English *o* in "go"; *e.g.*, *mou*, sleeve; *autokraat*, autocrat.

Oi is sounded as "oy" in English; *e.g.*, *nôi* (from the Portugeese *nonna*), mistress.

Ooi has no equivalent in English, *oy* being approximate. If the "oo-i" in "Moorish" be uttered without pronouncing the consonants, it would very closely resemble that diphthong; *e.g.*, *mooi*, pretty.

Ui has no English equivalent sound; it is obtained by pronouncing English "a" with rounded lips,—German *ö*, in "grösser." *E.g.*, *uit*, out.

Y, although written in Africander as a single vowel (Dutch *ij*), is really a diphthong, with exactly the same sound as Afr. *ei* (English *a* in "lady"); *e.g.*, *ys*, ice.

THE CONSONANTS.

Final *d* is pronounced sharp, like *t;* so *kind*, child, is pronounced *kint*.

D is also pronounced like *t* in *gids*, guide; *loods*, pilot; *reeds*, already; *sinds*, since; *onverhoeds*, unawares; *doods*, deathlike.

F and *v* are both pronounced sharp, like English *f*. So there is no difference in pronunciation between *feit*, fact, and *vijt*, whitlow; both being pronounced as English "fate."

G, both initial and final, has the sound of Scotch *ch* in "loch,"—North German *g* in "berg"; *e.g.*, *goed*, good; *rug*, back.

Exceptions:—

(1) In a few words of foreign origin *g* initial is pronounced like English *g; e.g., goen*, marble; *gwarrie*, a kind of tree.
(2) When preceded by *r* and followed by unaccented *e*, the tendency is to give the *g* the English pronunciation; *e.g., erger*, worse. *G* has this pronunciation also in *nege*, nine.
(3) The combination *ng* has the same nasal pronunciation as in English; *e.g., long*, lung; *koning*, king.

B, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, and *t* are all practically similar to their English equivalents. Unlike in English, however, *r* is never a silent letter, as in "farthing"; although, on the other hand, it is not rolled to such an extent as in Dutch.

The combination *ns* is expressed with a strong nasal accent—an instance of French influence on the language; *e.g., ons*, we.

J is pronounced by some as in English, *i.e*, "jay," but the better pronunciation is "ye," as in Dutch,—it is, therefore, equivalent to English *y*, initial; e.g., *ja*, yes; *jong*, young; *juk*, yoke. In the combination *tj*, however, the *j* is sounded pretty much the same as in English, *e.g., tjank*, howl; *tjalie*, shawl; *tjilp*, chirp; except when used for the formation of the diminutive in which case it retains the *y* sound; *e.g., kleintjie*, little one.

W, when initial, is equivalent in sound to English *v*, but, when final, it is silent, or, rather, serves as a vowel; *e.g., ruw*, rough. When occurring after *au* or *ou* in Dutch, it should be omitted in Africander, *e.g., flou* (Dutch *flauw*), faint; *rou* (Dutch *rauw*), raw; *vrou* (Dutch *vrouw*), woman.

Chapter II.

Accent.

The accent in simple words of more than one syllable falls on their root, *e.g.*, *slégter*, worse; *léwendigste*, liveliest. In compound words it falls upon the roots of *both* component parts, the first accent being a little stronger than the second, *e.g.*, *vískóp*, fish head; *sómerwármte*, summer heat.

In words not of Teutonic origin the accent generally is on the *last* syllable, e.g., *studént*, student; *generaál*, general. This rule does not apply to proper names; *e.g.*, Milton.

When a Verb is so compounded with a Preposition or Adverb, that it cannot in its conjugation be separated from it, the stronger accent falls on the main part of the Verb; but if the Preposition or Adverb is *separably* compounded with the Verb, the accent falls on the Preposition or Adverb. So, for instance, *ondernéem* (1st. sing., pres.: ek *onderneem*), being inseparable, the accent falls on the *neem;* but in *áfklim* (to climb down), (1st. sing., pres.: *ek klim af*) the accent falls in the *af.* (See p. 66.)

Division of Syllables.

Syllables are broken off, as in Dutch, in compliance with the principles of pronunciation, not of etymology or derivation, *e.g.*, *stu-dent* (student), not *student; jag-ter* (hunter), not *jagt-er; eer-ste* (first), not *eerst-e; hon-de* (dogs), not *hond-e.*

SPELLING.

The tendency of most writers who have made use of the Africander language has been to spell phonetically. In order, however, to avoid an

unnecessary deviation from the Dutch spelling, to which the Africander eye is so accustomed, it has been decided by the Afrikaanse Taal Vereniging to adopt that spelling (as simplified by Kollewyn), as far as practicable, that is to say, in every case where doing so would not militate against correct pronunciation or be in conflict with any of the rules specially adopted by that association. So, for instance, the *ei* and *ij* of Dutch, though representing the same sound in Africander, are both (the *ij* in the form of *y*) retained, since the phonetic principle is not disturbed thereby. On the other hand, *seve* replaces Dutch *zeven* (seven), as otherwise the correct pronunciation would not be properly represented; and for Dutch *tweede* (twice), *twede* is substituted, not because it makes any difference to the pronunciation, but because the form *tweede* would be inconsistent with the rule regarding open syllables.

THE CONSONANTS.—A COMPARISON WITH DUTCH.

As we do not consider it necessary, for the purposes of this grammar, to elaborate in detail all the differences in spelling between Dutch and Africander, suffice the following observations:—

1. As will be observed from the Africander Alphabet, *c*, *q*, *x* and *z* do not form part of it,—*k* or *s*, *k*, *ks*, and *s* being respectively used in their stead; *e.g.*, *konsert*, concert; *kwota*, quota; *ekstra*, extra; *sebra*, zebra.

Dutch *sch*, initial, becomes *sk* in Africander; and *ch*, final, becomes *g*; *e.g.*, *skip* (Dutch *schip*), ship; *lag* (Dutch *lach*), laugh.

2. Dutch final *b* has in most instances changed into *p* in Africander; *e.g.*, *wep* (Dutch *web*), web; *krap* (Dutch *krab*), crab; *skrop*, to scrub; *krip*, crib.

In some cases *bb* has become *ww; e.g., dowwel* (Dutch *dobbelen*), to gamble; *skowwe* (Dutch *schobben*), scales; *duwwel* (Dutch *dubbel*), double.

3. Final *f*, when preceded by a long vowel or diphthong,* or by *l* or *r*, is changed into *w*, when followed by an unaccented *e* or *i*; *e.g., braaf* (good), *brawer* (better); *roof* (rob), *rower* (robber); *skroef* (screw), *skroewe* (screws); *inlijf* (incorporate), *inlijwing* (incorporation); *verloof* (engage to be married), *verlowing* (engagement); *geloof* (faith), *gelowig* (faithful); *kalf* (calf), *kalwers* (calves); *gerf* (sheaf), *gerwe* (sheaves).

There is a tendency to change the *f* into *w* even where the preceding vowel is short. Thus the comparative of *dof* (dull) is pronounced and written *dowwer* as well as *doffer*.

4. (1) When *d* occurs as the final letter of the stem of a Dutch Verb after a diphthong, it is dropped in Africander, *e.g., versprei* (to spread), not *verspreid; sny* (to cut), not *snyd; hou* (to hold), not *houd; bedui* (to explain), not *beduid; baai* (to bathe), not *baad; nooi* (to invite), not *nood*.

(2) In Adjectives and Adverbs in their uninflected form, the final Dutch *d* is, as a rule, retained in Africander after a diphthong or a long vowel, *e.g., koud*, cold; *wyd*, wide; *breed*, broad; *dood*, dead; but is dropped (except in the word *luid*, loud, and in Participial Adjectives) when, in an inflexion, the *d* is followed by unaccented *e; e.g., koue, wye, breë, dooië*, —(but *luide*, loud; *uitgebreide*, extended; *toegewyde*, devoted).

(3) In Nouns the final *d*, coming after a long vowel, is, in most instances, retained, *e.g dade*, deeds; *skade*, injury; *lede*, members;

* Including *ie, oe* and *eu*.

afgode, idols; but when they are formed from Dutch Verbs in which *d* is preceded by a diphthong, as in (1) above, the *d* is omitted; *e.g.*, *verspreier* (spreader), not *verspreider; leier* (leader), not *leider; snyer* (cutter), not *snyder; boekhouer* (bookkeeper), not *boekhouder.*

(4) Whenever *d* of Dutch words falls away in Africander after long *a*, long *o*, or *oe*, it is replaced by *i; e.g.*, *paaië* (Dutch *paden*, paths); *sooië* (from Dutch *zoden*, sods), *goeie*, (Dutch *goede*, goed).

(5) Where final *d* occurs in Dutch after *n*, as in *ander*, other; *diender*, policeman; *minder*, less; it is, as a rule, not heard in the Africander pronunciation; but, as this rule is by no means general, it is advisable to retain the *d* in spelling.

5. Dutch *g* has, as stated before, in some cases been converted by the Africander into the less harsh English *g*. So unpopular indeed is the strong guttural with the South African, that he is gradually dropping it—in spelling, as well as in pronunciation—from all commonly used words, where in Dutch the *g* is preceded by a long vowel or diphthong and followed by unaccented *e*. So Dutch *leugen*, lie, has become *leuën* (also written *leu'en*); *dagen*, days, *daë; vliegen*, flies, *vlieë; vermogen*, power, *vermoë*, etc. The word *moeg* (*moege*) (Dutch *moede*), tired, is a striking exception.

When it occurs as the final letter of the stem of a Dutch Verb after a long vowel or diphthong, the *g* is generally omitted in Africander, even in the absence of an inflexion; *e.g.*, *vra* (Dutch *vraag*), ask; *bui* (Dutch *buig*), bend; *kry* (Dutch *krijg*), get. The choice between *vra* and *vraag*, *bui* and *buig*, etc., is optional.

6. Where final *d* or *t* in Dutch is preceded by a consonant, not being *l*, *n* or *r*, it is omitted in Africander. Thus we write *gif* (Dutch *gift*), poison; *hoof* (Dutch *hoofd*), head; *nag*, (Dutch *nacht*), night; *ink* (Dutch *inkt*), ink; *stip* (Dutch *stipt*), accurately; *sif* (Dutch *sift*), sift; *kis* (Dutch *kist*), case.

The Dutch inflexion *d* or *t* for the past participle of Weak Verbs is always omitted in Africander (even where the stem ends in *l*, *n* or *r*); *e.g.*, *gegooi*, thrown, not *gegooid; gehoor*, heard, not *gehoord*. When, however, the past-participial form is used adjectivally or adverbially, the *d* (and sometimes *t*) is retained; *e.g.*, *bedaard*, composed(ly); *bedroefd*, sad; *onbewerk* or *onbewerkt*, unwrought.

Followed by the inflexion *e* or *er* or by *ig* or *ing*, the *d* or *t*, being no longer a *final* letter but the initial one of a new syllable, is not silent and should, therefore, not be omitted in spelling; *e.g.*, *gif-tig*, poisonous; *hoof-de*, heads; *nag-te*, nights; *stip-ter*, more accurately; *sif-ting*, sifting; *bewerk-te*, wrought.

Kreef (crawfish) and *mark*, market, have *krewe* and *marke* in the plural, the Dutch *t* having been lost sight of in these words. On the other hand, we meet in Africander with such forms as *boste* (bunches), *wyster* (hand of a watch), *yster* (iron), *grafte* (graves), etc., although the Dutch forms are *bossen* (sing. *bos*), *wijzer* (from *wijzen*, to show), *ijzer*, and *graven* (sing. *graf*).

7. By assimilation the Dutch combinations *nd*, *ld*, *rg* and *lg* have, in the mouth of most speakers become *nn*, *ll*, *rr* and *ll* respectively; *e.g.*, *anner*, other (Dutch *ander*); *keller*, cellar (Dutch *kelder*); *errens*, somewhere (Dutch *ergens*); *vollens*, according to (Dutch *volgens*). As, however, this rule is not general, it is advisable to adhere to the Dutch spelling.

8. As in Dutch, a consonant is doubled when it is preceded by an accented short vowel and followed by an unaccented one; also in words ending in *is*, whether the accent falls on this syllable or not; but not otherwise. Examples:—*vétter*, fatter; *belémmer*, impede; *mónnike*, monks; *vónnisse*, sentences; but *vróliker*, merrier; *saliger*, happier.

Chapter III.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Africander parts of speech may be classified as in Dutch, *viz.*:—Nouns (*selfstandige naamwoorde*), Adjectives (*bijvoeglike naamwoorde*), Pronouns (*voornaamwoorde*), Numeral Adjectives (*telwoorde*), Distinguishing Adjectives (*lidwoorde*), Verbs (*werkwoorde*), Adverbs (*bijwoorde*), Prepositions (*voorsetsels*), Conjunctions (*voegwoorde*) and Interjections (*tussenwerpsels*).

THE NOUN.

I. Case.

1. There are three cases: Nominative, Possessive (Genitive), and Objective or Accusative. (We do not think it necessary to classify the indirect object [Dative] as a separate case.)

2. The Possessive case, or Genitive, is expressed by using the Preposition *van*, of, or by placing after the Noun the Possessive Pronoun *syn* or *se* for the

Masculine, Singular; *haar* or *se* for the Feminine, Singular; *syn* or *se* for the Neuter, Singular; and *hul(le)* or *se* for the plural of all genders; *e.g.*, *die man syn* (or *se*) *hoed*, the man's hat; *myn ma haar* (or *se*) *woord*, my mother's word; *die hond syn* (or *se*) *vel*, the dog's skin; *die kinders hul* (or *se*) *speelgoed*, the children's toys.

Syn, *haar* and *hul(le)*, for the formation of the Possessive of Nouns, have almost entirely been usurped by the form *se*, a contraction of *syn*.

The forms *syn(e)* and *hare* are used when the Noun is employed predicatively; *e.g.*, *hierdie huis is die man syn*, *die vrou hare*, *die kinders syn*, this is the man's, the woman's, the children's.

In Dutch *s* is the common inflexion for the Possessive, Singular, Masculine and Neuter of Nouns, and this *s* has been retained in various Africander words and phrases; *e.g.*, *Gods goedheid*, God's goodness; *soggends* (Dutch *'s ochtends*), in the morning; *smôre(n)s* (Dutch *'s morgens*), in the morning; *saans* (Dutch *'s avonds*), in the evening; *snags* (Dutch *'s nachts*), at night; *smiddags* (Dutch *'s middags*), at midday; *om vredes wil*, for peace sake; *duiwelskind*, child of the devil; *smidswinkel*, smithy, etc.

The Nouns *nuws*, news, and *lekkers*, sweets, are, by origin, Dutch Genitive forms of Adjectives, and are still so used in the expressions *iets nuws*, something new, and *iets lekkers*, something sweet.

3. The DATIVE is generally replaced by the Accusative governed by the Preposition *vir* or *aan*, to; *e.g.*, *hy gee my dit* or *hy gee dit vir* or *aan my*, he gives it to me.

This *vir* is also frequently used before the *direct* object when this "object" is a *person; e.g.*, *hy het vir my gesien*, he has seen me; but cannot be so used when the object is a *thing*.

EXERCISE.

On the cases.

WORDS.

Nouns:—

Lady, *dame.*	uncle, *oom.*
maid-servant, *meid.*	carpenter, *timmerman.*
friend, *vrind.*	mother, *ma, moeder.*
hand, *hand.*	lap, *skoot.*
brother, *broer.*	king, *koning.*
head, *kop, hoof.*	groom, *koetsier.*
John, *Jan.*	queen, *koningin.*
sister, *suster.*	parasol, *sambreel.*
book, *boek.*	cook, *kok.*
gardener, *tuinier.*	son, *seun, soon.*
child, *kind.*	cows, *koeie.*

Other words:—The, *die;* my, *myn;* rest, *rus;* on, *op;* lend, *leen;* his, *syn;* through, *deur;* is, *is;* safe, *veilig;* I, *ek;* have, *het;* for, *vir;* and, *en;* you, *jou;* sits, *sit;* fetches, *haal;* our, *ons* or *onse;* milks, *melk.*

1. The lady's maid-servant. 2. My friend's hand rests on my brother's head. 3. Lend John his sister's book. 4. Through God's goodness [is]* my gardener's child is safe. 5. I have news for my uncle and you. 6. The carpenter's child sits on his mother's lap. 7. The king's groom fetches the queen's parasol. 8. Our cook's son milks the cows in the morning and in the evening.

Note.—The vocabulary in this and the following exercises not found in the lists of words given, will be found among the examples mentioned in the rules.

*The square brackets indicate the position of the Afr. Verb in the sentence. (See Chapter XV. on Construction).

II. Number.

The Plural is formed by adding *e*, *s*, *ers* or *ere* to the Singular.

1. Monosyllabic words take *e* in the plural; *e.g.*, *klou*, claw, *kloue; klok*, clock, *klokke; muur*, wall, *mure*. But *oom*, uncle; *seun*, son; *man*, man or husband; *smid*, smith; *neef*, male cousin or nephew; *broer*, brother; *kok*, cook; *klong*, young servant boy, and a few others, take *s*.

Words ending in *lm* and *rm*, as *palm*, palm; *skelm*, rogue; *arm*, arm; *wurm*, worm; *skerm*, screen,—which can hardly be termed monosyllabic—take *s* or *e; e.g., arms* or *arme*. *Psalm* has only *Psalme*.

In *e* also end almost all words of more than one syllable other than those excepted below.

2. Words of more than one syllable ending in *aar*, *aard*, *e*, *el*, *en*, *er*, *erd*, *ie*, *ier* (when used for persons), *ing*, *ling*, *m*, *oe* take *s; e.g., bedelaars*, beggars; *luiaards*, lazy people; *sicktes*, diseases; *groenes*, green ones; *lepels*, spoons; *diakens*, deacons; *ouers*, parents; *wingerds*, vineyards; *mielies*, mealies; *tuiniers*, gardeners; *konings*, kings; *ouderlings*, elders; *boggoms*, small dried fish; *koedoes*, koedoes.

Pisang, banana; *loekwat*, loquat; *patat*, sweet potato, also take *s*.

Polysyllabics in *ing* or *ling* may also take *e; e.g., wandelinge*, walks; *sendelinge*, missionaries.

Admiraal, generaal, korporaal take *s* or *e; e.g., admiraals* or *admirale*.

Words ending in *or* or *eur* take *s* or *e; e.g., professors* or *professore; direkteurs* or *direkteure*.

Words ending in *a* or *o* and letters of the alphabet form their Plural by an apostrophe-*s*; *e.g., pa's, solo's, d's*.

3. *Kind*, child; *kalf*, calf; *klip*, stone; *lam*, lamb; *maat*, comrade; *bog*, good-for-nothing; *vabond*, vagabond, become in the Plural *kinders*, *kalwers*, *klippers* (also *klippe*), *lammers*, *maters* (also *maats*), *bogters* (also *bogte*), *vabonders* (also *vabonde*).

Lied, song, has *liedere; gemoed*, mind, has *gemoedere; gelid*, rank, has *geledere; goed*, things, may have *goeters* (used in a disparaging sense). *Klere*, clothes, is really the Plural of Dutch *kleed*, cloth.

The *er* in the words above is itself a Dutch Plural form, although now obsolete. The *ers* or *ere* is, therefore, really a double plural form. In certain compound words the *er* still expresses a plural meaning; *e.g.*, *kinderkamer*, nursery; *lammertijd*, lambing season; *hoenderhok*, fowl-run.

The Singular forms of *hoenders*, fowls; *eiers*, eggs; *blare*, leaves of a tree, are not, as in Dutch, *hoen*, *ei* and *blad*, but *hoender*, *eier* and *blaar* (contracted from *blader*), although this *er*, like the *er* mentioned in the previous paragraph, was originally a Plural termination.

4. *Vrouens* is sometimes used instead of *vroue*, women; *kociens*, instead of *koeie*, cows; *beddens* instead of *bedde*, beds; *vurkens*, instead of *vurke*, forks; and *ruggens*, hills, instead of *rugge*.

These forms are really double Plurals, the *en* being the Dutch Plural termination.

Vark (Dutch *varken*), pig, has *varkens*, as well as *varke; wa* (Dutch *wagen*), wagon, has *waëns*, as well as *waë;* and *nôi* (contraction of *nonnie*) has *nôiens*.

Jong (from Dutch *jongen*), labourer, has *jonge(n)s*.

5. Some words have an irregular Plural. *Lid*, member, has *lede; stad*, town, *stede; gelid*, rank, *geledere; skip*, ship, *skepe; lidmaat*, members (of a congregation), *ledemate; hemp*, shirt, *hemde*. Words

ending in *heid* have *hede; e.g., waarheid,* truth, *waarhede.*

A few words compounded with *man,* may have *liede,* as well as *mans;* so *koopman,* merchant, has *koopliede, koopmans; werksman,* workman, has *werksliede, werksmans; jongeman,* young man, has *jongeliede, jongemans. Timmerman,* carpenter, has only *timmermans. Engelsman,* Englishman, and *Fransman,* Frenchman, become *Engelse* and *Franse.*

6. In order to preserve the short vowel sound in the Plural, a final consonant preceded by such a vowel is doubled; *e.g., dak,* roof, *dakke;* but in some words the short vowel becomes long in the Plural, in which case, according to the spelling rule, the consonant cannot be doubled:—*dag,* day, *daë; graf,* grave, *grawe* (also *grafte*); *gebrek,* want, *gebreke; spel,** play, *spele* (or *spelle*), *blad,* leaf of a book, *blaaie; gebod;* bans, *gebooie; slag,* blow, *slaë; vat,* vat, *vate; hof,* court or garden, *howe; bedrag,* amount, *bedraë; gat,* hole, *gate; vlag,* flag, *vlaë; weg,* way, *weë; pad,* path, *paaie.*

7. As has been stated before, final *f,* preceded by a long vowel or diphthong or by *l* or *r,* should change into *w* on the addition of the unaccented *e; e.g., slaaf,* slave, *slawe.*

8. A few words have two Plural forms with different meanings:—*Blad*† or *blaar,* leaf of a tree, has *blare;* but *blad* or *blaai,* leaf of a book, has *blaaie. Kleed,* cloth, has *klere,* clothes, and *kledc,* cloths. *Maat,* measure, has *mate;* but *maat,* companion, has *maters* and *maats. Letter,* letter, has *letters* (of the alphabet), and *letterc,* literature. *Stuk* has *stuks,* copies; and *stukke,* pieces.

* Instead of *spel* the diminutive form *speeltjie* is almost invariably used.

† This form is only used in a general sense; *e.g. Die boom is in volle blad,* the tree is in full foliage.

9. Some words have no Singular:—*harsens*, brains; *pokkies*, small-pox; *masels*, measles; *koste* and *onkoste*, costs; *lui* or *liede*, people; *onluste*, disturbances; *semels*, bran; *bure*, neighbours.

Arbei, strawbèrry, *moerbei*, mulberry and *getuië*, witness, are used for the Plural as well as for the Singular.

10. Collective Nouns, denoting a definite quantity, and Nouns denoting measure, weight or money, are usually expressed in the Singular instead of in the Plural, if they are preceded by Definite Numeral Adjectives; *e.g.*, *twee paar kouse*, two pairs of stockings; *drie dosyn naalde*, three dozen needles; *vier gros penne*, four gross of pens; *vyf voet lang*, five feet long; *ses duim breed*, six inches broad; *sewe mud aardappels*, seven muids of potatoes; *tien pond wêrd*, worth ten pounds. The forms *daler*, dollar; *stuiwer*, halfpenny; and the borrowed English words *shilling* and *penny* are, however, never used with a plural meaning.

There is a difference between *twee oulap*, two pence, and *twee oulappe*, two pennies; between *ag vat*, eight vats (considered collectively) and *ag vate*, eight vats (considered separately).

In some expressions a Singular Noun appears with a Plural meaning; *e.g.*, *op die been bly*, to remain on one's legs; *onder die voet raak*, to be trampled upon.

EXERCISE.*

On the formation of the plural.

WORDS.

Nouns:—

Aunt, *tante.*
thief, *dief.*
plane, *skaaf.*
trowel, *troffel.*
mason, *metselaar.*
spade, *graaf.*
ear, *oor.*
eye, *oog.*
leg, *been.*
finger, *vinger.*
mama, *ma.*
girl, *meisie.*
slate, *lei.*
pen, *pen.*
leadpencil, *potlood.*
chicken, *kuiken.*
sheep, *skaap.*
grass, *gras.*
acorn, *akker.*
sock, *sokkie.*
pair of trousers, *broek.*
jacket, *baatjie.*
button, *knoop.*
officer, *offisier.*
uniform, *uniform.*
watch, *horlosie.*
chain, *ketting.*
brooch, *borsspeld.*
jewel, *juweel.*
jeweller, *juwelier.*
church, *kerk.*
firm, *firma.*

Other words:—Some, *sommige;* are, *is;* we, *ons;* sell, *verkoop;* to, *aan;* of, *van;* are singing, *sing;* those, *daardie;* are buying, *koop;* give, *gee;* green, *groene;* eat, *eet;* like, *hou van;* prefer, *verkies;* lie, *lŷ;* buys, *koop;* nine, *nege* (or *neë*); two, *twee;* three, *drie;* for, *vir;* five, *vyf;* eleven, *elf;* six, *ses;* other, *ander;* with, *met;* beautiful, *pragtige;* or, *of;* get, *kry;* their, *hul;* from, *van;* his, *syn.*

Translate:—

1. I have uncles, aunts, brothers and sisters. 2. Some men are rogues and thieves. 3. We sell planes to carpenters, trowels to masons, and spades to farmers. 4. Our ears, eyes, arms, legs and fingers

* In this and the following exercises a knowledge of the vocabulary previously given is presumed.

are members of our bodies. 5. His cousins and companions are singing songs. 6. The mama's of those girls are buying them books, slates, pens and leadpencils. 7. The women give the green leaves to the fowls and chickens. 8. Cows eat bran, sheep like grass, and pigs prefer acorns. 9. He buys nine pairs of socks and two shirts, three pairs of trousers, three jackets and two dozen buttons for five pounds, eleven shillings and six pence. 10. The generals and other officers with those beautiful uniforms are Frenchmen or Germans. 11. The ladies get their watches, chains, brooches and other jewels from the jewellers. 12. His uncles are members of our church and members of our firms.

EXERCISE.

On the formation of the Plural.

WORDS.

Nouns:—

Cousin, *neef.*
star, *ster.*
light, *lig(t).*
distance, *afstand.*
train, *trein.*
person, *mens.*
cattle, *vee.*
night, *nag(t).*
summer month, *somermaand.*
prince, *prins.*
case, *geval.*
beggar, *bedelaar.*
convict, *bandiet.*
word, *woord.*
peach, *perske.*
plum, *pruim.*
grape, *druif.*
fruit, *vrug(t).*
apricot, *aprikoos.*
disease, *siekte.*
life, *lewe.*
ream, *riem.*
envelope, *envelop.*
packet, *pakkie.*
writing paper, *skryfpampier.*
bag, *sak.*
pea, *ertjie.*
basket, *mandjie.*
horse, *pêrd.*
saddle, *saal.*
cart, *kar.*
wagonhouse, *waënhuis.*
enemy, *vyand.*
result, *gevolg.*
onslaught, *aanslag.*

Other words:—At, *op;* long, *lange;* carry, *dra;* longer, *langer;* than, *dan* or *als;* in, *in;* many, *baing* or *veel;* less, *minder;* happy, *gelukkig;* these, *hierdie;* affect, *affekteer;* but, *maar;* come, *kom;* first, *eerste;* claim, *eis;* she, *sy;* four, *vier;* send, *stuur;* him, *hom;* six, *ses;* twelve, *twaalf;* are fetching, *haal;* are bringing. *bring;* from, *van;* thin, *dun;* as, *als;* a, *'n.*

1. The sons of my uncle are my cousins. 2. Stars are lights at long distances. 3. Ships and trains carry persons, goods and cattle. 4. Days are longer than nights in the summer months. 5. Kings and princes are in many cases less happy than beggars and convicts. 6. The words of these witnesses may affect the sentences of the court. 7. Peaches, plums, grapes and mulberries are summer fruits, but strawberries and apricots come first. 8. Small-pox, measles and other diseases claim many lives in those towns. 9. She asks two reams of paper, four dozen envelopes, and two packets of writing paper. 10. Send him six muids of sweet potatoes, two bags of peas, and twelve baskets of grapes. 11. The children are fetching the horses, saddles, bridles, and the servant-boys are bringing the wagons and carts from the wagon-houses. 12. The ranks of our enemies are thin as a result of our onslaughts.

III. Gender.

Otherwise than in Dutch, there is no "grammatical" gender, as distinguished from a "natural" gender, in Africander.

There are four ways of distinguishing the Feminine from the Masculine, *viz.*:—

1. By adding *in, es, ster* or *e* to the Masculine.

(*a*) Examples of words in *in: vrind*, friend, *vrindin; koning*, king, *koningin; hertog*, duke, *hertogin; Jood*, Jew, *Jodin.*

(*b*) In *es: sondaar*, sinner, *sondares; baron*, baron, *barones; voog*(*d*), guardian, *voogdes; digter*, poet, *digteres; prins*, prince, *prinses*.

(*c*) In *ster: koper*, purchaser, *koopster; bakker*, baker, *bakster; vryer*, courtier, *vryster*. *Ster* is the usual Feminine affix for Nouns formed from Verbs. Frequently the Masculine forms of these Nouns are also employed for the Feminine.

(*d*) In *e: eggenoot*, husband, *eggenote; sekretaris*, secretary, *sekretaresse*.

2. By employing different words, as *man*, husband or man, *vrou; vader*, father, *moeder; pa*, papa, *ma; broer*, brother, *suster; boeta* or *boetie* (endearing term for brother), *sussie; seun* or *soon*, son, *dogter; oom*, uncle, *tante; neef*, nephew or male cousin, *niggie; seur*, sir, *nôi* or *juffer; heer*, gentleman, *dame; kleinbaas*, young master, *kleinnôi* or *jongnôi; oujonkman*, old batchelor, *oujonknôi; meneer*, sir or master, *juffer; jongetjie*, boy, *meisie; jong*, man-servant, *meid; klong* (contraction of *klein jong*), boy, young servant boy, *kleimeid** (contraction of *kleine meid*); *jonkman*, unmarried young man, *jonge dogter; bruidegom*, bridegroom, *bruid; strooijonker*, bridesman, *strooimeisjie; hengs*, stallion, *merrie; bul*, bull, *koei; beer*, boar, *sog; ram*, ram, *ooi; haan*, cock, *hen; reu* (or *mannetjie hond*), male dog, *teef*.

3. By prefixing or affixing defining words, as: *peetoom*, godfather, *peettante; visjong*, fisherman, *visvrou; mansmens*, male person, *vroumens; oupa*, grandfather, *ouma; skoonbroer* or *swaër*, brother-in-law, *skoonsuster; buurman*, neighbour, *buurvrou; jongetjiekind*, male child, *meisiekind; skaapram*, ram, *skaapooi; bokram*, he-goat, *bokooi; hengsvul*,

* Instead of *kleimeid* (which generally has a derogatory meaning), the diminutive form *kleimeidjie* is ordinarily employed.

~~male~~ colt, *merrievul; hengs-esel,* he-ass, *merrie-esel; bulkalf,* bull-calf, *verskalf; mannetjietier,* tiger, *wyfietier.*

EXERCISE.

On the Genders.

Words.

They, *hulle; 'n* (contraction of Dutch *een*), a, an; but, *maar;* not, *nie;** ostrich, *volstruis;* like, *soals* or *gelyk;* canary, *kanarie;* prettier, *mooier;* than, *dan* or *als;* nurse, *verpleegster;* keeps, *hou;* this, *hierdie;* owns, *besit;* to-day, *vandag;* better, *beter;* these, *hierdie.*

Translate :—1. They are husband and wife. 2. The lady is a friend of the Duke and Duchess, but not of the Prince or Princess. 3. The cock-ostrich, like the cock-canary, is prettier than the hen-bird. 4. My nephew keeps man-servants and maid-servants. 5. This boy owns a cow, a mare, a she-goat, cocks (fowl) and hens. 6. Our baker is bridegroom to-day. 7. Female-folk are better nurses than male-folk. 8. The god-father and god-mother of these boys and girls. 9. This peasant woman is my neighbour. 10. The poetess is an old spinster.

Note (1).—The words *mannetjie* (*i.e.* male) and *wyfie* (*i.e.* female) may be prefixed to all names of animals and insects where no other distinguishing names for the male and female are in use. It is as correct to speak of a *wyfievlieg* (female fly), as of a *wyfiekameel* (she-camel).

Note (2).—All the abovementioned distinguishing prefixes and suffixes, except *buur* and *peet,* may be used by themselves, as *vul,* colt ; *bok,* goat ; etc.

* Place *nie* after *maar* and also at the end of the sentence. See pp. 103 and 104).

Chapter IV.

THE ARTICLE.

The Article or Distinguishing Adjective (*lidwoord*) is either definite: *die*, the; or indefinite: *'n* (contracted from *een*), a or an. Neither of these Articles is subject to inflexion.

THE ADJECTIVE.

Inflexion.

1. As a general rule, all Adjectives of Quality, occurring *before* the Nouns they qualify, may be inflected, by taking *e*, special heed being paid to the rules of spelling already stated. So *soet*, sweet, becomes *soete; goed*, good, *goeie; roerend*, touching, *roerende; krom*, crooked, *kromme; hoog*, high, *hoë; skeef*, crooked, *skewe*, etc. *E.g., soete druiwe*, sweet grapes.

Adjectives ending in *d*, *f*, *g*, *s* (Dutch *sch*) or the affixes, *baar*, *ig*, *lik*, *loos*, *saam* and *end* (Pres. Part. ending) are, when used attributively, hardly ever met with without the *e*, whatever the Gender or Number of the Noun may be. *E.g., 'n dooie ding*, a dead thing; *'n dowe meisie*, a deaf girl; *droë aarde*, dry earth; *vrugbare grond*, fertile soil; *vinnige lopers*, fast runners; *lieflike blomme*, lovely flowers; *'n vervelende gesprek*, a tedious conversation.

2. Ordinal Numerals and Superlatives always have *e*, whether used attributively or predicatively; and Past Participles, used adjectivally, also invariably take *e* when attributive. *E.g., die sesde maal*, the sixth time; *daardie bord is die sesde*, that plate is the sixth; *die hoogste berg*, the highest mountain: *hierdie berg is die hoogste*, this mountain is the highest; *verwelkte blare*, withered leaves, but *die blare is verwelk*, the leaves are withered.

Adjectives of Quality when used substantively, also take *e*; *e.g., dit is 'n grote*, this a big one.

3. Adjectives ending in *er*, and Adjectives denoting material names, except *goud*, golden, and a few others, are not inflected. *E.g.*, *ryper vye*, riper figs; *die ander dag*, the other day; *'n blik lepel*, a tin spoon; *'n porselein skottel*, a porcelain dish; but *'n gouc borsspeld*, a gold brooch; *'n looic* (or *lood*) *pyp*, a lead pipe.

4. Save as qualified by paragraph 2 above, no Adjective, when separated from the Noun it qualifies by a Copulative Verb (*wees*, to be; *skyn*, to seem; *bly*, to remain; *word*, to become; or *lyk*, to appear) takes the *c*. *E.g.*, *die hond word oud*, the dog is becoming old. Nor is the Adjective inflected when it immediately follows the Noun it qualifies; *e.g.*, *Prokureur-Generaal*, Attorney-General.

5. There is a difference between *'n oud-ouderling*, an ex-elder, and *'n oue ouderling*, an aged elder; between *'n oud-student*, an ex-student, and *'n oue student*, an old student.

EXERCISE.

On inflexions.

WORDS.

Adjectives:—

Healthy, *gesond*.	prettiest, *mooiste*.
young, *jong*.	faded, *verlep(t)*.
tender, *teer*.	worthless, *nutteloos*.
empty, *leeg*.	fresh one, *varse*.
talkative, *spraaksaam*.	tall, *lang*.
learned, *geleerd*.	white, *wit*.
able, *bekwaam*.	old, *oud*.
aged, *bejaard*.	copper, *koper*.
fatigued, *afgemat*.	silver, *silwer*.
sad, *treurig*.	thrifty, *suinig*.
dejected, *neerslagtig*.	cheap, *goedkoop*.
highest, *hoogste*.	ugly, *lelik*.
grand, *pragtig*.	clean, *skoon*.

Other words:—Brain, *brein;* plant, *plant;* vessel, *vat;* his, *syn;* father, *vader;* also, *ook;* looks, *lyk;* hill, *heuwel;* country, *land;* flower, *blom;* college, *kollege;* policeman, *diender;* engaged, *verloofd;* doctor, *dokter;* that, *daardie;* auctioneer, *afslaër;* sells, *verkoop;* candlesticks, *blakers;* watch, *horlosie;* chain, *ketting;* wears, *dra;* jacket, *baatjie;* all, *alles.*

Translate:—1. A healthy brain. 2. Young plants are tender. 3. Empty vessels and talkative people. 4. The Attorney-General is a learned and able man. 5. His aged father is also learned and able. 6. The fatigued woman looks sad and dejected. 7. The highest hills in that grand country are the prettiest. 8. The faded flowers are worthless, but the fresh ones are good. 9. My other brother is an ex-student of the Victoria College. 10. That tall policeman is engaged to the doctor's white servant. 11. The old auctioneer sells the copper candlesticks, the silver watch and the gold chain. 12. The thrifty batchelor wears a cheap and ugly jacket, but all is clean.

4.—Degrees of Comparison.

a. The Comparative Degree is formed by adding *er*, and the Superlative by adding *ste*, to the Positive form, subject to the spelling rules stated in Chapter II. Examples:—*gou*, quick, *gouer, gouste; swak*, weak, *swakker, swakste; lanksaam*, slow, *lanksamer, lanksaamste; onderdanig*, subservient, *onderdaniger, onderdanigste; skeef*, crooked, *skewer, skeefste; gaaf*, excellent, *gawer, gaafste; laf*, foolish, *laffer* (or *lawwer*), *lafste; droog*, dry, *droër, droogste; laag*, low, *laër, laagste; oud*, old, *ouer, oudste; koud*, cold, *kouer, koudste; breed*, broad, *breër, breedste; kwaai*, fierce, *kwaaier, kwaaiste* (*kwaad*, vexed, *kwader, kwaadste*).

b. When the Positive form of the Adjective ends in *r*, *d* is inserted for the sake of euphony before the Comparative inflexion *er; e.g., ver*, far, *verder, verste; bitter*, bitter, *bitterder, bitterste; maër*, lean, *maërder, maërste*.

c. The following Adjectives have irregular forms of comparison:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Goed, good.	*beter*.	*beste*.
sleg, bad.	*erger, slegter*.	*ergste, slegste*.
siek, ill.	*erger, sieker*.	*ergste, siekste*.
veel / *baing*, much, many.	*meer, meerder*.	*meeste, baingste*.
min or *weinig*, few, little.	*minder*.	*minste*.
naby, near.	*nader, naderby, nabyer*.	*naaste, naasteby, nabyste*.
nuwt (*nuwe*), new.	*nuwer*.	*nuwtste, nuwste*.
laat, late.	*later*.	*laaste*.
lang or *lank*, long.	*langer* (never *lanker*).	*langste* or *lankste*.
jong or *jonk*, young.	*jonger* (never *jonker*).	*jongste* or *jonkste*.

d. Adjectives ending in *s*-form their superlatives by adding *te*, not *ste*, to the Positive form; *e.g., wys*, impudent, *wyser, wyste; vars*, fresh, *varser, varste; dwaas*, foolish, *dwaser, dwaaste; fluks*, smart, *flukser, flukste*.

e. The use of *meer* and *meeste* for the comparison of Adjectives, however many syllables they may have, is rare. *E.g., kranksinnig*, insane, *kranksinniger, kranksinnigste; woest*, wild, *woester, woeste* (not *meest woest*, as in Dutch).

There are, however, three cases where *meer* and *meest* must be employed:—

(1) When the word to be compared is a Past Participle of a Verb used adjectively; so *vermoeid** (p.p. of *vermoci*, to tire) has *meer vermoeid, die meeste vermoeid* (though also *vermoeider, vermoeidste*); *uitgeput*, exhausted, *meer uitgeput, die meeste uitgeput*.

But there are several participial forms, which, owing to their exclusive use as Adjectives, have come to be treated purely as such, and these generally prefer the endings *er* and *ste* for their comparison, though the use of *meer* and *meeste* with them is also permissible. So, *geskik*, fit, has *geskikter*,* *geskikste*, rather than *meer geskik*, *die meeste geskik*.

* It is certainly no easy matter for students who are not acquainted with the Dutch language to determine when the Participial Adjective should have *d* and when *t*. In *Dutch*, if a Weak Verb ends in a sharp consonant (*k, f, s, ch, p*, which consonants are all contained in the expression *'t kofschip*), the Past Part. termination must be *t* (*e.g. drukken*, to press; Past Part. *gedrukt*); whereas, if the stem ends in any other letter, the termination must be *d* (*e.g., noemen*, to mention, *genoemd*). So *gedrukt* or *gedrukte* and *genoemd* or *genoemde* would be the respective adjectival forms in Afr. as well as in Dutch.

Special difficulty is met with in regard to Part. Adjectives ending in *g*, for the Africander uses *g* instead of the Dutch final *ch*. So the Adjective from the Afr. Verb, *toejuig*, to applaud, is *toegejuigte*, because it comes from Dutch *toejuichen* (stem *toejuich*), whereas the Adjective from *droog*, to dry, is *gedroogde*, because it comes from Dutch *drogen* (stem *droog*). As a matter of fact, however, there is a strong tendency to use *t*, irrespective of the Dutch *g* or *ch*, because the Africander mostly pronounces the *g* hard in every instance. So *gedroogte*, dried, and *ingelegte* (canned or pickled) are more commonly heard than *gedroogde* and *ingelegde*.

The Past Part. of *Dutch* Strong Verbs ends in *en*, *e.g* *genomen*, taken (from *nemen*, to take). The corresponding Africander Participial Adjective would be the same, without the *n*; *e.g., die aangenome versoek*, the accepted request; *gestole pluime*, stolen plumes; *oordrewe taal*, exaggerated language; *gekose kandidate*, elected candidates; *gelede kwaad*, suffered wrong; *besope vent*, drunken fellow, etc. As, however, almost all Dutch Strong Verbs are Weak in Afr., there is a tendency to form the Adjectives accordingly, so, *gebakte pere*, baked pears, is heard instead of *gebakke pere*; *gesteelde druiwe*, stolen grapes, instead of *gestole druiwe*; *gewaste klere*, washed clothes instead of *gewasse klere*; *gevlegte hare*, plaited hair, instead of *gevlogte hare*: *toegesluite deure* closed doors, instead of *toegeslote deure*, etc.

(2) When two qualities of the same object are compared, *e.g.*, *Dic hond is meer dienstig als mooi*, the dog is more serviceable than pretty.

(3) When the word has more than one syllable and ends in *el; e.g.*, *Tom is nog meer simpel dan syn broer*, Tom is more simple than his brother; *Syn broer is meer kapabel vir kwaad*, his brother is more capable of mischief. For the Superlative, however, the inflexion *ste* is commonly used; *e.g.*, *dic kreupelste dier*, the most cripple animal.

f. The word *enigste*, although in form the Superlative of *enige*, only, is treated as a Positive, having the same meaning as *enige*. So, also, *einste*, the same, although Superlative in form, is a Positive in meaning. (*Einste* has no Positive form.)

With the prefix *aller* a Superlative may be used as a Positive; *e.g.*, *'n allerfraaiste uitsig*, a very beautiful view; *'n allerliefste kind*, an exceedingly sweet child.

g. Of course, Adjectives whose meaning is complete in the Positive degree, like *pikswart*, pitch black, are not subject to comparison; but when, though on their face complete, they only denote approximate completeness, they can be compared. Thus, *vol*, meaning approximately full, has *voller*, *volste; doof*, having a bad hearing, has *dower*, *doofste*.

h. When comparing two Nouns without using *dan* or *als*, the Superlative form, not the Comparative, should be employed. *E.g.*, *Jan is die oudste* (not *oudere*) *van die twee*, John is the elder of the two. Note, however, the use of *meerdere*, superior, and *mindere*, inferior, which are really Nouns: *Myn onderwyser is myn meerdere*, my teacher is my superior.

i. Some Prepositions, as *bo*, above; *onder*, below; *binne*, inside, may be used adjectivally and have a Superlative form, *die bo kant*, the upper side, *die boënste kant*, the top side; *die onderste end*, the bottom end; *binneste*, inmost; *opperste* (from *op*), upmost, chief; *uiterste* (from *uit*), utmost; *buitenste*, outside, etc.

j. In comparisons where the Comparative form is employed, either *dan* or *als* (*as*) may be used; *e.g.*, *Jan is groter dan* (or *als*) *Andries*, John is taller than Andrew. Where, however, only the Positive form is used, only *als* (or *as*) may be employed; *e.g.*, *so groot als ek*, as big as I.

EXERCISE.

On degrees of Comparison.

WORDS.

Adjectives:—

Narrow, *nou*.	lively, *lewendig*.
funny, *snaaks*.	sickly, *siekelik*.
strict, *streng*.	thin, *maër*.
industrious, *vlytig*.	pale, *bleek*.
smart, *knap*.	jovial, *vrolik*.
quiet, *stil*.	conceited, *verwaand*.
dull, *dom*.	vain, *ydel*.
gentle, *sag*(*t*).	rich, *ryk*.
affable, *beminnelik*.	lower end, *onderkant*.
venturesome, *waag-saam*.	same, *dieselfde, einste*.
fearless, *onverskrokke*.	tough, *taai*.
big, *groot*.	powerful, *sterk*.
	nice, *lekker*.

Other words:—Bridge, *brug*; buildings, *geboue;* city, *stad;* stranger, *vreemdeling;* leaves, *vertrek;* by, *met;* train, *trein;* master, *heer;* architect, *boumeester;* Charles, *Karel;* boy, *jongetjie;* class, *klas;* others, *ander;* was, *was;* still, *nog;* as, *so;* before,

tevore; kind, *soort;* possesses, *besit;* vineyard, *wingerd;* it, *dit;* at, *aan;* studies, *studeer;* harder, *harder;* yes, *ja;* this, *dit;* that, *wat;* have, *het;* animal, *dier;* fruit, *vrugte.*

Translate:—1. A narrower bridge. 2. These new buildings are the highest in the city. 3. The funny stranger leaves by the first train. 4. The strict master of that most industrious servant boy is the smartest architect. 5. The quietest and dullest child is also the gentlest and most affable. 6. Charles is a more venturesome and fearless boy than the biggest boy in his class. 7. He is healtier, livelier and quicker than the others. 8. My sickly sister is thinner and paler than she was, but she is still as jovial as before. 9. He is more conceited and vain than the worst of his kind. 10. My richer neighbour possesses the biggest vineyard: it is broadest at the lower end. 11. The elder of the two is first, but the younger studies harder. 12. Yes, this is the same horse, and the only (one) that I have. 13. The animal is more tough than powerful. 14. The freshest fruit is the nicest and healthiest.

Chapter V.

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY OR NUMBER.

1. Adjectives of Quantity or Number are classified, as in English, into Cardinal and Ordinal Adjectives, and each of these two classes is subdivided into the *Definite* and the *Indefinite.*

2. The DEFINITE CARDINAL Numeral Adjectives are *een, twee, drie, vier, tien, twintig, albei* (both); *gin*, no, etc.

The INDEFINITE ones are *veel*, much, many; *min*, little, few; *weinig*, little, few; *beetjie*, little, few; *al*, *alle*, all; *enige*, any, some; *party*, some; *sommige*, some; *elk*, each, every; *ieder*, each, every; *menig*, many a; *ander*, other; *genoeg*, enough; *enkel(e)*, single, some, a very few; *verskeie*, several; *seker*, certain; *wat*, some; *heelwat*, fairly many; *seker*, certain; *ettelike*, several.

Observations:—

Gin (also written *g'n*) means "not one" or "none"; *e.g.*, *gin mens nie*, no person. Frequently *een*, for the sake of emphasis, is inserted after *gin*: *Gin een mens nie*, not a single person. Used without a Noun, *gin* must always be followed by *een*: *Daar was gin een nie*, there was no one. In the latter case *een* is, of course, a Pronoun. This *gin* (Dutch *geen*) should be distinguished from the Adverb *gin* (abbreviated from Dutch *geenszins*, in no sense): *Dit is gin waar nie*, this is not true at all.

Baing (*bai*, *baie*) is more generally used than *veel*, but the phrase "too much" is usually rendered by *te veel*.

Veels is used instead of *veel*, much, in *veels geluk*! Much happiness (I wish you)! In *veels te veel*, much too much, *veels* is an Adverb.

Al te veel = *te veel* = too much.

Weinig is rare in comparison with *min* and *beetjie*.

Beetjie (or *biekie*), literally "little bit," is the commonest word to denote little. It is also used adverbially, *e.g.*, *'n beetjie lang*, rather long.

Alle is generally substituted by *al die*, all the.

Enig(e), when it means "a few" or "some," always has the inflexion *e*, but when it denotes "any" and is used before a Singular Noun, the inflexion is frequently omitted; *e.g.*, *enig mens*, any one. *Enige daë* denotes a number of days. *Sommige daë* — "on some days," or "certain days."

Elk(e) and *ieder(e)* are used without distinction in Africander, but *elke* is preferred. The compounds *elkeen* and *iedereen*, "each" or "everyone," are really Pronouns.

Wat means "some" in *wat nuws*, some news; *wat kos*, some food; but it signifies "a great many" in *Soe! was daar nie wat mense nie!* Oh, were there not a lot of people! *Wat* may be used adverbially. *Wat is dit tog mooi!* How pretty it is!

Ander(e) must also be classified as an Indefinite Numeral when it is used as against *sommige*: *Sommige sê ja, ander nee*, some say yes, others no.

3. The DEFINITE ORDINAL Numeral Adjectives are *eerste, twede, honderdste*, etc., while the INDEFINITE ones are *hoeveelste*, which in order, *soveelste* (so many, in order); *middelste*, the middle one; *laaste*, the last.

4. The following is a list of Cardinal and Ordinal numbers:—

Cardinals.	*Meaning.*	*Ordinals.*
een	one	*eerste.*
twee	two	*twede.*
drie	three	*derde.*
vier	four	*vierde.*
vyf	five	*vyfde.*
ses	six	*sesde.*
sewe	seven	*sewende.*
ag	eight	*agste.*
nege (neë)	nine	*neende.*
tien	ten	*tiende.*
elf	eleven	*elfde.*
twaalf	twelve	*twaalfde.*
dertien	thirteen	*dertiende.*
veertien	fourteen	*veertiende.*
vyftien	fifteen	*vyftiende.*
sestien	sixteen	*sestiende.*
sewentien	seventeen	*sewentiende.*
agtien	eighteen	*agtiende.*
neentien	nineteen	*neentiende.*
twintig	twenty	*twintigste.*

Cardinals.	*Meaning.*	*Ordinals.*
een en twintig	twenty-one	*een en twintigste.*
twee en twintig	twenty-two	*twee en twintigste.*
drie en twintig, etc.	twenty-three	*drie en twintigste.*
dertig	thirty	*dertigste.*
een en dertig	thirty-one	*een en dertigste.*
veertig	forty	*veertigste.*
vyftig	fifty	*vyftigste.*
sestig	sixty	*sestigste.*
sewentig	seventy	*sewentigste.*
tagtig	eighty	*tagtigste.*
neentig	ninety	*neentigste.*
honderd	a hundred	*honderdste.*
honderd en een	a hundred and one	*honderd en eerste.*
honderd en twee	a hundred and two	*honderd en twede.*
twee honderd	two hundred	*twee honderdste.*
twee honderd en een	two hundred and one	*twee honderd en eerste.*
drie honderd	three hundred	*drie honderdste.*
vier honderd, etc.	four hundred	*vier honderdste.*
duisend	thousand	*duisendste.*
duisend en een	1001	*duisend en eerste.*
duisend een honderd	1100	*duisend en honderdste.*
twee duisend	2000	*twee duisendste.*
een ('n) miljoen	a million	*'n miljoenste.*

Observations:—

(1) *Ag* (Dutch *acht*) takes *t* before *uur; e.g., agt uur,* eight o'clock. Note that *tagtig,* not *agtig,* is eighty.

(2) *Een miljoen* = one million; *'n miljoen* = a million. *Miljoen,* though classified as a Numeral Adjective, is really a Noun, denoting (originally) a certain measure of gold.

5. The English suffix "fold" is rendered by *voudig; e.g., drievoudig,* threefold.

6. By affixing the Nouns *slag, maal, keer* to Cardinal Numbers, Adverbs of Time are formed; *e.g., tienslag,* ten times; *dertigmaal,* thirty times; *sestigkeer,* sixty times; *baingkeer,* frequently; *menigmaal,* many a time; *andermaal,* another time. When employed with *Definite* Cardinal Numbers, *slag, maal* or *keer* may be written separately, and so remain Nouns; *e.g., tien slaë, dertig male, sestig kere.*

EXERCISE.

On Adjectives of Quantity or Number.

WORDS.

Joy, *pret;* thing, *ding;* drink, *drink;* medicine, *medesyne;* knows, *weet;* enough, *genoeg;* science, *wetenskap;* you, *julle;* idea, *idee;* money, *geld;* Isaac, *Isak;* them, *hulle;* comes, *kom;* prize, *prys;* Annie, *Annie;* Gertrude, *Gertruida;* make, *maak;* count, *tel;* row, *ry;* it, *dit;* person, *mens;* thought, *gedagte;* although, *hoewel;* read, *lees;* mind, *gedagte;* well, *goed.*

Translate:—1. One, two, three, four, five. 2. Too much joy. 3. All good things. 4. Some days I drink some (*'n beetjie* or *wat*) medicine. 5. No man knows enough of any science. 6. None of you have any idea how much money Isaac has. 7. Each one of them comes twice every day. 8. John gets the first prize, Annie the second, and Gertrude the third; Charles is last. 9. Seven and seventeen and twenty-seven and seventy and seventy-seven make one hundred and ninety-eight. 10. I count eighty-eight men in the thirty-first row. 11. It is the three thousand, four hundred and fifty-second. 12. No person knows all the thoughts of other people, although some persons read some minds well.

Chapter VI.

THE PRONOUN.

I. THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS ARE:—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nominative.	*Dative and Accus.*	*Nom.*	*Dat. & Accus.*
1. *Ek,* (*'k*), I;	*my,* me.	1. *Ons,* we;	*ons,* us.
2. *jy, u, gy,* you;	*jou, u,* you.	2. *julle, u, gy,* you;	*julle, u,* you.
3. *hy,* he;	*hom,* him.	3. *hulle,* they;	*hulle,* them.
sy, she;	*haar,* her.	,, ,,	,,
,, *dit* (*'t*), it;	*dit* (*t*), it.	,, ,,	,,

Observations:—

1. *Jy* and *jou* are used in addressing a friend, or a person equal in standing with, or inferior to, the speaker; *u*, when reverence or respect is to be shown. But one would never use *u* when addressing a parent or other near relative, that epithet being considered too stiff for that purpose. Instead, one would address such person by his proper title or name and repeat such title or name, rather than resort to the Pronoun; *e.g.*, *Pa, waar het Pa gewees?* Father, where have you been? *Hier is 'n present vir ouma*, Grandmother, here is a present for you. As a matter of fact, the *u* (and its Possessive form, *uw*, your) is only employed by educated persons. There is, however, one expression, where *u* is invariably used by everybody to anybody, namely in *dank-u*, thank you, but here it has lost its significance.

2. *Gy*, like *u*, is a term of respect; it is sometimes used when addressing a meeting, and always when addressing the Deity. Otherwise never.

3. The Masculine and Feminine forms of the Pronoun are sometimes used with respect to Neuter Nouns; *e.g.*, *Die Jordaan is klein, maar sy is 'n welbekende rivier*, the Jordan is small, but it is a well-known river; *Koop hierdie wyn, hy smaak goed*, buy this wine, it tastes well. (The use of the Masculine Pronoun in reference to inanimate objects is pretty common.)

4. As with Nouns, *aan* or *vir* (to) with the Accusative, is very commonly used in place of the Pronoun in the Dative: *Skenk dit aan haar*, present her with it. So, too, *vir* is often, unnecessarily, used before the Direct Object: *Die pêrd het vir hom geskop*, the horse kicked him.

5. In expressions like *jou lelikerd*, you ugly thing, *jou esel*, you ass, etc., *jou* appears as Nominative; and in expressions like *jou waarlik*, really, *jou wrintig*, actually, *jou* appears as an Ethical Dative.

6. When the Neuter Personal Pronoun, whether Singular or Plural, is governed by a Preposition, it takes the form of *daar* + the Preposition; *e.g.*, *daarvan*, (not *van dit*), of it; *daaraan*, to it; *daaronder*, under it; *daarmee*, with it; *daarsonder*, without it.

7. When used for inanimate objects, *dit* is usually employed instead of *hulle; e.g.*, *Waar is die boeke? dit is in die sak*, where are the books? they are in the bag; *Daar leg twee tolle, tel dit op*, There lie two tops, pick them up.

8. As Reflexive Pronouns the Accusative forms of the Personal Pronouns are used, with or without *self; e.g.*, *hy het hom* (or *homself*) *beseer*, he hurt himself. The form *sig* (Dutch *zich*) is also sometimes used.

9. As Reciprocal Pronouns are used *elkander* (*elkaar*), *malkander* (*makaar*), each other; e.g., *hulle slaan elkaar*, they hit each other.

10. For the sake of emphasis, *-self* (or *-selwe*) may be affixed to any personal Pronoun; *e.g.*, *ekself*, I myself; *jyself*, you yourself; *syself*, she herself; *onsself* or *onsselwe*, ourselves; *hulleself* or *hulleselwe*, themselves. *Self* may be used separately from the Pronouns, as: *Ek het dit self gesien*, I saw it myself.

II. The Possessive Pronouns are:—

Singular.	Plural.
1. *Myn*, my.	1. *Ons* (*onse*), our.
2. *jou*, *uw*, your.	2. *julle*, *uw*, your.
3. *syn*, his, its; *haar*, her.	3. *hulle*, their.

Observations:—

1. Instead of *myn* and *syn*, some writers adopt the forms *my* and *sy*, because the *n* is mostly silent in the pronunciation of those words.

2. The choice between *ons* and *onse* rests with the user.

3. Instead of *julle* and *hulle*, whether Personal or Possessive, the abbreviated forms *jul* and *hul* are frequently used.

When used substantively, the Possessive Pronouns are as follows:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. *Myne*, mine.	1. *ons syn(e)*, ours.
2. *Joue*, yours.	2 *julle syn(e)*, yours.
3. *syne*, his, its; *hare*, hers.	3 *hulle syn(e)*, theirs.

Observations:—

1. The form *joune*, is, erroneously, used by some for *joue*.

2. *Ons syne, julle syne, hulle syne* are generally contracted into *ons s'n, julle s'n, hulle s'n.*

EXERCISE.

On the Personal and Possessive Pronouns.

WORDS.

Bly, remain; *liewers*, rather; *tuis*, at home; *want*, for; *sal*, shall; *nooi*, invite; *naar*, to; *pieknie*, picnic; *wat*, whom; *roep*, call; *speel*, play; *dit*, this; *vertel*, tell; *om te kom*, to come; *wil*, will; *las*, trouble; *familie*, family; *uit*, out; *hier*, here; *sakdoek*, handkerchief; *dominee*, clergyman! (term of address); *sal*, will; *diens*, service; *hou*, hold; *kierie*, stick; *wil*, want to; *staan*, hit.

Translate:—1. Hy en ek bly liewers tuis, want dit is te koud. 2. Ons sal vir julle nooi naar onse

pieknie. 3. Is dit vir jou of vir my, wat sy roep? 4. Hy en syn broer speel met makaar. 5. Is dit julle s'n of myne, of is dit Pa s'n? seg my dit! 6. Vertel haar of dit joue, syne of hulle syne is. 7. Ons vra hulle om naar ons te kom, maar hulle wil nie. 8. Ma haar hoenders gee haar meer las dan myne vir my. 9. Ek was self by julle huis, maar jy en jou familie was uit. 10. Ma, hier is Ma haar sakdoek! Waar is myn suster hare? 11. Dominee, sal u die diens in uw huis hou? 12. Gee my jou kierie; ek wil ons jong se hond daarmee slaan.

EXERCISE.

On the Personal and Possessive Pronouns.

WORDS.

All, *almaal;* are going, *gaan;* sir, *Meneer;* no, *niks;* do know, *weet;* birthday, *verjaarsdag;* to-day, *vandag;* when, *wanner;* on, *op;* chair, *stoel;* sit, *sit;* foot, *voet;* sore, *seer;* has hurt, *het beseer;* poet, *digter;* worries, *pla;* at, *by;* desk, *lessenaar;* take, *neem;* away, *weg;* dwarf, *dwerg;* hate, *haat;* admit, *erken.*

Translate:—1. My friend, you and I are all going. 2. Thank you, sir, no* more for me! 3. Some people do not know themselves. 4. It is my birthday to-day; when is yours? 5. My hat is on your chair, you sit on it. 7. My horse's foot is sore, it (*hy*) has hurt itself. 8. Uncle, my brother-in-law and I are going with you ourselves, if we may. 9. This house is mine, the second one is John's and the third the poet's. 10. Aunt, your cat worries me at my desk; take her away. 11. These dwarfs hate each other, they themselves admit it. 12. The hat is his, the handkerchief the lady's.

* See remarks on Negative, p. 103.

III. The Demonstrative Pronouns are: —
Dit, this,—*die*, this, that, these, those;—*hierdie*, this, these;—*daardie*, that, those; *gindse*, yonder; *dieselfde*, the same;—*sulke*, such;—*dergelike*, such-like.

1. *Dit*, as has been seen, also stands for the Pronoun "it." It can only be used substantively. "This child," for instance, cannot be rendered by *dit kind*, as in Dutch, but by *die* (or *hierdie*) *kind*. Like the Pronoun, it may stand for a Plural Noun. *E.g.*, *Wie se blomme is daardie en wie syn is dit?* Whose flowers are those and whose are these?

2. If the use of *die* in any instance leaves room for ambiguity, substitute *hierdie* or *daardie* (as may be necessary). In any case, it is advisable to accentuate the *die*, either by italics or the accent-mark (*dié*,) in order to distinguish it from the Article.
Die is sometimes inserted after a Noun or Pronoun in the Nominative Case, without any real purpose; *e.g.*, *Pieter die sê vir my*, Pieter tells me.
Instead of *hierdie* and *daardie* are occasionally used *die hier* en *die daar; e.g.*, *die man hier*, literally, "the man here."

3. The Dutch Demonstrative Pronoun, *deze*, is not in use in Africander, save in a few expressions: *van dese jaar*, *van dese maand*, *van dese week*, this year, this month, this week; *duskant*, this side, as against *anderkant* or *die ander kant*, the other side.
Ander, as used here, may be classified with the Demonstrative Pronouns.

4. The Compound Adverbs, *hiervan*, of this; *hierin*, in this; *daarop*, on that; *daarmee*, with that; *daaraan*, to that, etc., are almost invariably used instead of the Demonstrative Pronouns with the Preposition; *hier* standing for *dit* (this), and *daar* for *dat*, which is the Dutch for "that," but which is not used in

Africander, save in the expression: *dit en dat*, this and that. Compare English: hereof, herein, thereupon, therewith, thereto, etc.

Otherwise than in Dutch, *daar* may also be compounded with *sonder*, without; *e.g.*, *'n Mens kan nie daarsonder klaarkom nie*, one cannot do without that.

Hiervan, *hierin*, etc., may, as in Dutch, be separated in their parts: *Daar weet Thomas niks van nie*. Of that Thomas knows nothing.

IV. The INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are *wie*, who? *wat*, what?, *watter* or *waffer* (contracted from Dutch *wat voor*), what? which?, *wat vir 'n* (literally, "what for a"), what sort of?

Wie is used for persons, *wat* for things, whilst *watter* or *waffer* is used for both.

Wie and *wat* are always used substantively, whereas *watter* or *waffer* is always used attributively.

"Whose?" is rendered by *wie-syn* or *wie-se*.

The Dutch Interrogative Pronouns *welk*, which, and *hoedanig*, what kind of, are very rarely heard in Africander.

Instead of *van wat*, of what; *aan wat*, to what; *op wat*, on what; etc., the forms *waarvan*, *waaraan*, *waarop*, etc., are commonly used. These words may, as in Dutch, be separated in their parts; *e.g.*, *waar skryf jy dit aan toe?* To what do you ascribe this? Frequently, however, when the parts are separated, *waar* is substituted by *wat; e.g.*, *wat praat hy van?* Of what does he speak?

V. The RELATIVE PRONOUNS are *wat* and *die*, who, whom, which, that; *wie*, he who, whom; and *welk(e)*, which.

1. *Wat* is far more commonly used than *die*, even when relating to persons. Most writers only employ *die* when a too frequent use of *wat* is to be avoided.

The use of *wat* is certainly preferable when the clause it introduces forms a necessary adjunct to the Noun it relates to; *e.g.*, *Mense wat nie werk nie is luiaards,* people who do not work are sluggards; but, *Sulke mense, die tog netmaar 'n las is vir die maatskappy, is daar baing;* such people, who are really only a burden to the community, there are many.

2. *Wie* stands for *persons* only, and is employed in place of *die* or *wat* when the Pronoun is governed by a Preposition; *e.g.*, *Die man, met wie ek gepraat het,* the man to whom I spoke. (It would be quite wrong to say *die man, met die* or *met wat.*)

3. When used in the Nominative, *wie* is not a purely Relative Pronoun, for then it includes the Personal Pronoun, *wie* standing for *hy die,* he who: *e.g.*, *Wie lieg, steel,* who (= he who) lies, steals. Similarly *wat* and *die* may be used as Compound Pronouns; e.g., *Wat gedaan is, kan nie ongedaan word nie,* what is done cannot be undone.

4. *Wie-se* (or *wie-syn*) is sometimes, though rarely, used to denote *whose,* when relating to persons; *e.g.*, *Die skoenmaker, wie-se kind gister dood is, woon daar,* the shoemaker, whose child died yesterday, lives there. As a rule, the sentence is somewhat circumscribed to avoid the use of the Possessive. *E.g.*, *Die man, van wie die kind gister dood is,* or *die vader van die kind wat gister dood is,* etc.

5. As in the case of the Interrogative Pronoun, the form *wat* may be compounded with a Preposition and become *waar; e.g.*, *waarvan,* of what; *waaraan,* to what, etc.; *e.g.*, *kinders, waarvan die ouers dood is, heet wese,* children, whose parents are dead, are called orphans.

6. The form *welk,* which, is hardly ever used, and then only attributively; *e.g.*, *Philip se spotterny met*

syn suster, welke daad ek afgekeur het, sal hom duur kos, Philip's derision of his sister, which conduct I condemned, will cost him dearly.

V. The INDEFINITE PRONOUNS are *iemand*, somebody; *niemand*, nobody; *'enigeen*, anybody; *iedereen* or *elkeen*, each one or everyone; *iets*, something; *een ieder*, everyone; *jy*, one; *mens* or *'n mens*, one; *almaal*, all; *party*, some; *een* or *ene*, one; *wat*, something; *niet*, nothing; *niks, niksnie*, nothing; *alles, al*, everything, all.

1. *'n Mens*, unlike Dutch *men*, is used in the Accusative as well as in the Nominative; *e.g., Kon jy nie vir 'n mens daarvan gesê het nie?* Could you not have told one of it?

The Dutch expression *men zegt* is rendered by *hulle sê*, they say, or *die mense sê*, people say.

2. *Jy*, or its Accusative form *jou*, is very frequently used instead of *'n mens; e.g., 'n mens weet nie wat jy* (or *hy*) *moet doen nie*, one does not know what one has to do. It is only when used in this sense, *i.e.*, when it denotes "one," that *jy* may be classified with the Indefinite Pronouns.

3. *Niet* only occurs in the expressions: *vir niet*, for nothing; *tot niet*, to nothing; *e.g., D'is alles vir niet*, it is all of no avail; *d'is tot niet gekom*, it has come to nothing.

4. *Alles* can only be applied to inanimate objects.

5. The Adverbs *errens*, somewhere, and *nerrens*, nowhere, are used as Indefinite Pronouns in the expressions *nerrens van nie*, of nothing; *errens van*, of something; *e.g., hy weet nerrens van nie*, he knows about nothing.

EXERCISE.

On the Demonstrative, Interrogative, Relative and Indefinite Pronouns.

WORDS.

Berg, mountain; *als,* than; *dat,* that; *so,* so; *afsloof,* to slave; *te wagte,* in store; *hout,* wood; *kamer,* room; *sien,* see; *sit,* is sitting; *praat,* to talk.

Translate:—1. Hierdie een of daardie een? 2. Anderkant die berg is mooier als duskant. 3. Daarvan weet ek niks. 4. Dit is vir niet dat 'n mens so vir jou afsloof vir ander. 5. Wie kan sê wat vir hom te wagte is? 6. 'n Mens kan nie sê watter soort hout dit is nie. 7. Dit is dieselfde als wat 'n mens in die ander kamer kan sien. 8. Wie-se hoed is daardie? Iemand sit daarop. 9. Waarvan praat jy? ek weet daar niks van nie. 10. Al wat ek daarvan weet, is wat iedereen daarvan weet.

EXERCISE.

On the Demonstrative, Interrogative, Relative and Indefinite Pronouns.

WORDS.

Ignorant, *onkundig;* cat, *kat;* family, *familie;* visits, *besoek;* go, *gaan;* read, *lees;* tree, *boom;* truth, *waarheid;* expect, *verwag;* saddle, *saal;* stirrup, *steebeul;* belongs, *behoort;* the lazy, *die luie mense;* complaint, *klag(t).*

Translate:—1. Whose children are these? 2. One is ignorant of one's future. 3. Whose cat is that? It is his. 4. Someone from this family visits us this month. 5. Go to the other side, this side is mine. 6. Read that book, there is much in it. 7. What sort of tree is this? 8. The truth of that one discovers

only on yonder side of the grave. 9. I expect someone this week, whom you know. 10. The saddle, to which this stirrup belongs, is John's. 11. One knows little of oneself. 12. All that one can expect from the lazy is complaints against everybody.

Chapter VII.

THE VERB.

1. The stem of the Dutch Verb (with the spelling modifications laid down in Chapters I and II) constitutes in almost every case the Infinitive form of the Africander Verb; and this form, save in a few words hereafter mentioned, is employed for all parts of the Verb throughout its conjugation, no matter whether the Verb is in the Active or Passive Voice, or is Singular or Plural in Number, or whether it occurs in the First, Second or Third Person.

So *kyk* (from Dutch *kijken*), to look, has, for instance, *ek kyk*, I look; *jy kyk*, you look; *hy kyk*, he looks; *ons kyk*, we look; *julle kyk*, you look; *hulle kyk*, they look; *ek sal kyk*, I shall look; *kyk*, look (thou or ye); *te kyk*, to look, etc.

2. For the formation of the Past Participle, however, and, consequently, of all tenses formed from the Past Participle, the prefix *ge* is added to the stem, that is to say, if the stem does not contain as prefix *be, ge, er, her, ont, ver*, or any other inseparable prefix.*

Thus, to again take *kyk* for example, it has *gekyk* in the Past Participle, and so, for the Perfect Tenses.

* To the general rule stated in this Par most of the Auxiliary Verbs are exceptions. (See par. 5, p. 55.)

het gekyk, had gekyk, sal gekyk het, etc., whereas *beskou*, to view; *erken*, to admit; *herroep*, to repeal; *ontvang*, to receive; *verdra*, to tolerate; *misplaas*, to misplace, remain unchanged throughout the conjugation; *e.g., ek het dit beskou*, I have viewed it; *hy sou dit ontvang het*, he would have received it; *na alles verdra te hê*, after having tolerated everything. (See also Inseparably Compounded Verbs, p. 66.)

3. Verbs whose stems in Dutch terminate in *f* preceded by a long vowel or diphthong or by *l* or *r* may take *we* instead of *f* in Africander. Thus the forms *skrywe*, to write; *klowe*, to cleave; *drywe*, to drive; *kerwe*, to carve, are by some preferred to *skryf, kloof, dryf, kerf*, especially when in the Infinitive; *e.g., ek skryf* (or *skrywe*), I write; *om 'n brief te skrywe*, to write a letter; *hy het geskrywe*, he has written.

4. The Verbs *reent*, to rain, and *behoort*, to belong, or ought, are peculiar in that they contain in their stem and throughout their conjugation the inflexion *t* of the Dutch Third Person, Singular, Present, Indicative.

The *t* of the Auxiliary Verb *het* is of similar origin; but, as will be seen from its conjugation below, the form *hê* is also used in certain cases.

Of like derivation also is the *t* of *rekent*, to calculate; *begint*, to begin; *siet*, to see; *doet*, to do; *gaat*, to go; *slaat*, to strike; and *staat*, to stand, which are sometimes heard instead of *reken, begin, sien, doen, slaan*, and *staan*.

Sien, doen, gaan, slaan and *staan* are not the stems, but the Infinitive forms, of the Dutch Verbs; the Dutch stems being *zie, doe, ga, sla*, and *sta*, and these forms are still frequently heard in Africander when occurring before *jy*, you; *e.g., Waar ga jy?* Where are you going? *Waarop sta 'y?* Upon what do you stand?

5. *Verloor*, to lose, and *dolwe* (*dolf*), to dig deep; are not the stems of the corresponding Dutch Verbs, but their Past Tense forms, the Dutch Infinitives being *verliezen* and *delven*. *Verlies* is sometimes heard in Africander, and *delf* (*delwe*) is also in use but with a different meaning to *dolwe; e.g.*, *die onderspit delwe*, to come off second best; *syn eie graf delwe*, to cause his own ruin.

6. Instead of *het gedoen* (has done, or did), *het gedink* (has thought, or thought), *het geweet* (has known, or knew), *het verbied* (has forbidden, or forbade), the forms, *het gedaan, het gedog* (or simply *dog*); *wis;* and *het verbode* are frequently employed. The forms *geskape* (Dutch *geschapen*, from *scheppen*) created, and *oorlede* (Dutch *overleden*, from *overlijden*), died, are the only forms of those Verbs in existence in Africander, *e.g.*, *God het alles geskape*, God created everything; *die koningin is verlede maand oorlede*, the queen died last month.

Oorlede is, however, generally used as an Adjective, like *gestorwe*, dead. *E.g.*, *Myn oorlede ouers*, my deceased parents. *Myn ouers is al lang oorlede* or *gestorwe*, my parents are dead long ago. "Died" is usually rendered by *dood gegaan* or *het gesterwe*.

7. Instead of *seg*, to say, and *leg*, to lie, the forms *sê* and *lê* are generally used, hence *het gesê, het gelê*, for the Perfect Tense in preference to *het geseg, het geleg*.

HÊ AND WEES CONJUGATED.

As in English, *hê* (*het*), to have, may be used as a Principal Verb as well as an Auxiliary, and is, like *wees* (to be), irregular in its conjugation. It may be useful to give the full conjugation of both these important Verbs before proceeding to others.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle het, I, etc., have.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *is*, I, etc., am.

Present Perfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle het gehad, I, etc., have had.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle is gewees, or *het gewees*, I, etc., have been.

Imperfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle had, I. etc., had.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *was*, I, etc., was.

Pluperfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle had gehad, I, etc., had had.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle was gewees, I, etc., had been.

Future Simple Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle sal hê, I, etc., shall have.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle sal wees, I, etc., shall be.

Future Perfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle sal gehad hê or *het*, I, etc., shall have had.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle sal gewees het, I, etc., shall have been.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Imperfect Future Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle sou hê, I, etc., should have.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle sou wees, I, etc., should be.

Future Perfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle sou gehad hê, or *sou gehad het*, I, etc., should have had.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle sou gewees het, I, etc., should have been.

There are no special forms for the Subjunctive.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Het or *hê*, have (thou or ye).
Wees, be (thou or ye).

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Hê or (*om*) *te hê*, to have.
Wees or (*om*) *te wees*, to be.

Perfect Tense.

(*Om*) *gehad te hê*, or *om te gehad het*, to have had.
(*Om*) *gewees te hê*, or *om te gewees het*, to have been.

Present Participle.

(*Hebbende*, having; *synde*, being.)

Past Participle.

Gehad, had; *gewees*, been.

Instead of *had,* the Perfect Tense form *het gehad* is generally used; *e.g., Ek het jou pen Sondag gehad,* rather than *Ek had jou pen Sondag,* I had your pen on Sunday. Rarely, too, is the form of the Pluperfect Tense, *i.e., had gehad*, heard, it being substituted by *het gehad; e.g., Hy het my gister gesê, dat hy die pen Sondag gehad het,* he told me yesterday, that he had had the pen on Sunday.

So, also, *is gewees* (or *het gewees*) frequently usurps the place of both *was* and *was gewees; e.g., Ek het* (or *is*) *verlede jaar daar gewees*, I was there last year; *Hy het my al lang gesê dat hy nie daar gewees het nie,* he told me long ago that he had not been there.

Had, had gehad and *was gewees* are, practically, only used in a conditional sense. *E.g., Was ek daar gewees, sou dit nie gebeur het nie,* Had I been there, this would not have happened; *Had ek dit eerder,* if I had this sooner; *Had ek hierdie boek gehad, was ek slimmer gewees,* if I had had this book, I would have been more clever.

Also as Auxiliaries to other Verbs the use of the Pluperfect forms, *had gehad* and *was gewees*, is rare, except, again, in conditional sentences. *E.g., Had ek hom geken, sou ek hom minder vertrou het,* If I had known him, I should have trusted him less. Of course, this exception does not apply, if the sentence is started with the Conjunction *als* or *indien*, if; *e.g., Als ek hom geken het,* etc.

Though *was gewees* is very seldom used in the Pluperfect, save in a conditional sense, it is often, but erroneously, used in place of the Imperfect form *was; e.g., Ek was siek gewees*, instead of *Ek was siek.*

THE USES OF "HET."

The student should note the various ways the Auxiliary, *het*, is used. *Het* may stand for:—

(1) "have," *e.g.*, I have learnt, *ek het geleer;*
(2) "has," *e.g.*, he has come, *hy het gekom;*
(3) "had," *e.g.*, if he had spoken, *als hy gepraat het;*
(4) "did" (for emphasis), *e.g.*, he did run, *hy het geloop;* (or, for the negative), *e.g.*, she did not play, *sy het nie gespeel nie;*
(5) "was" (progressive form), *e.g.*, he was sitting, *hy het gesit.*

WHEN "HÊ" IS USED.

Observe that, although the Present Infinitive is *hê*, yet in the Perfect Infinitive *het* is used as well as (and, indeed, more commonly than) *hê*. So, too, although the form, *hê*, is used in the Simple Future, Indicative, yet in the Future Perfect, Indicative and Subjunctive, the form *het* is preferred. It may be stated as a general rule that *hê* is used after any of the Auxiliary Verbs, and *het* in all other cases; *e.g.*, *ek wil hê, wou hê, kan hê, mag hê, moet hê*, etc., but *ek wou dit gehad het, ek kon dit gesien het*, etc.

EXERCISE.

On WEES *and* HET.

WORDS.

Weg, away; *tuis*, at home; *maar*, but (only); *yweriger*, more industrious; *altyd*, always; *plesier*, pleasure; *wil*, wish; *laat*, let; *regte*, right; *onskuldige*, innocent; *altoos*, always; *gou*, quickly; *moet*, should; *oefening*, exercise; *stok*, stick.

Note.—In Subordinate Clauses the verb goes last as a rule; *e.g.*, *Hy weet, dat ek daar was.*

Translate:—1. Jan was weg, maar syn jong was tuis. 2. Willem het nou maar min vrinde, maar hy het baing gehad. 3. Syn niggie is syn beste vrindin gewees, maar sy is dood. 4. Was Pieter yweriger gewees, sou hy ryker gewees het. 5. Jy sou minder vrinde gehad het, als jy armer was. Wees goed aan jou ouers, want hulle was altyd goed vir jou. 7. Het so veel plesier als jy wil, maar laat dit van die regte soort wees. 8. Onskuldige plesier is altoos goed vir jou gewees. 9. Om gou met die pen te wees, moet jy baing oefening daarmee gehad het. 10. Had ek hierdie stok gehad, sou ek die hond daarmee geslaan het.

EXERCISE.

On WEES *and* HET.

WORDS.

How, *hoe;* postmaster, *posmeester;* clerk, *klerk;* measles, *masels;* James, *Jakobus;* latterly, *onlangs;* unwell, *onwel;* sea-side, *strand;* there, *daar;* again, *weer;* happy, *gelukkig;* well, *gesond;* canary, *kanarie;* now, *nou;* only, *maar;* desire, *wens;* faithful, *getrou;* acted, *gehandel;* differently, *anders;* numerous, *talryk;* sign, *teken.*

Translate:—1. I am thirteen, how old are you? 2. The postmaster has three clerks and they all have the measles. 3. James has not had the measles, but he has laterly been very unwell. 4. Be kind to others and they will be kind to you. 5. We were at the seaside yesterday and we shall be there again tomorrow. 6. I would have been happy, if I were well. 7. John has had three canaries, now he has only one. 8. It has always been my desire to have faithful friends. 9. Had I been in your place, I would have acted differently. 10. To have had numerous friends when you were poor is a good sign.

Chapter VIII.

THE VERB (*Continued*).

CONJUGATION OF LEER, TO LEARN.

The following is an example of a Verb regularly conjugated.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hulle leer, I, etc., learn (or am learning or do learn).

Perfect Tense.

Ek, etc., *het geleer*, I, etc., have learnt.

Imperfect Tense.

Ek, etc., *het geleer*, I, etc., learnt.

Pluperfect Tense.

Ek, etc., *had* (or *het*) *geleer*, I, etc., had learnt.

Future Simple Tense.

Ek, etc., *sal leer*, I, etc., shall learn.

Future Perfect Tense.

Ek, etc., *sal geleer het* (or *hê*), I, etc., shall have learnt.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Future Tense.

Ek, etc., *sou leer*, I, etc., should learn.

Future Perfect Tense.

Ek, etc., *sou geleer het* (or *hê*), I, etc., should have learnt.

Subjunctive Mood.

The Subjunctive Mood has no distinguishing forms, save that *zij*, the Dutch Subjunctive form of the Verb *zijn*, to be, is found in the expressions, *hoe dit sy*, however it be, and *dit sy so*, be it so.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

Leer, learn (thou or ye).

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Leer or *om te leer*, to learn.

Perfect Tense.

Om te geleer het, or *om geleer te hê*, to have learnt.

Participles.

Present.

Lerend, or *lerende*, learning.

Past.

Geleer, learnt.

EXERCISE.

On the Conjugation.

Words.

Kom, come; *ken*, to be acquainted with; *spelling*, spelling; *weet*, to be aware; *geduldig*, patient: *Adriaan*, Adrian; *eergister*, the day before yesterday; *raai*, to guess; *hard*, hard; *probeer*, to try; *sit*, set; *werk*, work; *anders*, otherwise; *arbeid*, labour; *aangenaam*, pleasant; *roep*, call; *swaar*, hard; *beloning*, reward.

Translate:—1. Jan sal môre kom. Ek ken hom nie. 3. Ek het myn spelling geleer. 4. Weet jy, hoe oud ek is? 5. Leer om geduldig te wees. 6. Adriaan wis gister, waar jy eergister was. 7. Ek het nie geraai hoe oud sy was nie. 8. Jy sou gewin het, als jy harder geprobeer het. 9. Sit jou hart in jou werk, anders sal jou arbeid nie aangenaam wees nie. 10. Had ek jou gesien, sou ek jou geroep het. 11. Om so hard te gewerk het vir niet, is swaar. 12. Hoe dit sy, syn beloning sal hy hê.

EXERCISE.

On the Conjugation.

WORDS.

Best, *best;* post, *pos;* arrive, *aankom;* driver, *drywer;* to whip *slaan;* to hear, *hoor;* to shout, *skree;* give, *gee;* lecture, *voorlesing;* to warn, *waarskuw;* that, *dat;* to plough, *ploeg;* whên, *toen;* to sow, *saai;* to laugh, *lag;* to repent, *berou;* withstand, *weerstaan;* evil, *slegte;* temptation, *versoeking;* never, *nooit;* to notice, *bemerk;* declare, *verklaar;* untruth, *onwaarheid.*

Translate:—1. We are doing our best. 2. I wish that I was* there. 3. The post will arrive* this morning. 4. The driver had whipped* the horse. 5. Did you hear how the men shouted? 6. The professor did not give* his lecture. 7. I warned* him that I would go. 8. We were ploughing when you were sowing. 9. Had he laughed, he would have repented* it. 10. Withstand evil temptations and you shall never regret* it. 11. Had you been* there, I would have noticed* you. 12. To declare that you saw* me is an untruth.

* These Verbs should appear at the end of the sentence or clause in which they stand.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The Auxiliary Verbs are (1) *sal*, *hê* and *wecs*, which form tense; (2) *kan* (can), *moet* (must or have to), *mag* (may), *durf* (dare), *wil* (want to), and *laat* (let), which, being attached to a Principal Verb, define whether the action is a possibility, a necessity, a permission, a determination, or a command (or request); and (3) *word* (to be), which is used for the formation of the Passive Voice.

1. *Mag*, may, indicates permission, whereas *kan* may denote either premission or possibility.— *Ek mag dit doen*, I am allowed to do it. *Ek kan dit doen*, I am able to do it, or I may do it.

2. *Moet* is used in the Imperative only in negative sentences and it then generally takes the form of *moe; e.g., moe nie so raas nie*, don't make such a noise.

3. *Wil*, unlike English "will," cannot be used for the formation of future tenses. It means "want to." *Sal* means "shall" or "will."

4. *Gaan*, to go, and *bly*, to remain, are sometimes used as Auxiliary Verbs: *Ek gaan hom môre sien;* I shall go and see him to-morrow; *ek bly staan*, I remain standing.

5. As has already been stated, most Auxiliary Verbs are exceptions to the rule that the Past Tense is formed by prefixing *ge* to the stem. The Past Tense of *hê*, *sal*, *wees*, *kan*, *moet*, *mag*, *wil*, and *word* are, respectively, *had*, *sou*, *was*, *kon*, *moes*, *mog*, *wou* and *werd;* but *het gehad*, *het* (or *is*) *gewees* and *is geword* are frequently substituted for *had*, *was* and *werd*.

6. The Auxiliaries *sal*, *kan*, *moet*, *mag*, *durf* and *laat* have no Past Participle forms, and, consequently, none of the Perfect Tenses. As Principal Verbs, however, *will* (to will), *laat* (to leave) and *durf* (to dare), have *gewil*, *gelaat* and *gedurf*.

EXERCISE.

(*On the Auxiliary Verbs.*)

WORDS.

Gertruida, Gertrude; *boek*, book; *straf*, to punish; *ondeund*, naughty; *haal*, to fetch; *wegkom*, to get away; *uitskel*, scold; *want*, for; *help*, help; *gisteraand*, yesterday evening; *toelaat*, allow; *alleen*, alone.

Translate:—1. Gertruida moet haar les leer. 2. Paul kan kom als hy wil. 3. Laat die boeke bly waar hulle (*or* dit) is. 4. Julle sal gestraf word, als julle ondeund is. 5. Had ek geweet dat jy hier was, sou ek jou gehaal het. 6. Ek mog gaan, maar ek kon nie wegkom nie. 7. Moenie vir my uitskel nie, want ek kon dit nie help nie. 8. Hij moes gisteraand hier gewees het, maar hy wou nie kom nie. 9. Ons gaan môre bergklim, als pa dit wil toelaat. 10. Ma het geweet, dat jy hier was, maar sy dog dat jy alleen was.

EXERCISE.

On the Auxiliary Verbs.

WORDS.

Deny, *ontken;* reason, *rede;* control, *beheer;* action, *handeling;* Helen, *Helena;* row, *roei;* to talk, *praat;* softly, *sag;* to leave, *vertrek;* want to, *wil;* sing, *sing;* year, *jaar;* ago, *gelede;* swim, *swem;* across, *oor;* river, *rivier;* unless, *tensy;* Mary, *Maria;* to request, *versoek;* at, *in;* theatre, *teater.*

Translate:—1. You dare not deny it. 2. Let reason control your actions. 3. Helen could row, but she would not. 4. Do not talk so softly, for I cannot hear well. 5. We thought that you all had left. 6. I am going away. 7. I want to do it if I can. 8. I may have sung, if they had asked me. 9. If I *must* go, I shall; if I *may*, I shall not. 10. Years ago I could swim across that river, but I cannot do so now. 11. Unless Mary has requested you to do otherwise, you may bring all that you can get. 12. I knew that you were at the theatre before you told me of it.

Chapter IX.

THE VERB (*Continued*).

PECULIAR USES OF PRESENT TENSE FORM.

1. The Present Tense form is very commonly used instead of a Past Tense form. But, in order to express such past time clearly, the word *toen*, when; *toe*, then; *so*, so or then, or some other Adverb denoting a past time, is, as a rule, employed; *e.g.*, *Toen ek daar aankom, val hy neer*, when I arrived there, he fell down; *ek sê toe vir hom*, I then said to him. (The Adverbs *toen* and *toe* can never be used when a present or future time is to be expressed.)

2. The Present Tense form may also be used with a *future* meaning: *Ek vertrek vanaand*, I shall leave this evening; *Woensdag sit ek in Pretoria*, on Wednesday next I shall be at Pretoria.

Wees, instead of *Het*.

Although the Auxiliary, *hê*, can be used for the formation of the Perfect Tense forms of any Verb in the Active Voice, the Auxiliary, *wees*, to be, *may* be employed in its stead with certain Verbs, *viz.*:—

(1) Verbs expressing a distinct change of place or condition, as, *Hy is naar Holland gegaan*, he has gone to Holland; *Dic ys is gesmelt*, the ice has melted.

(2) Verbs denoting happening, and a few others: *gebeur*, to happen; *ontstaan*, to arise; *geskied*, to happen; *voorval*, to occur; *wees*, to be; *word*, to become, as, *Dit is daaruit ontstaan*, it has originated out of that.

Plaasvind, or *plaasneem*, or *plaashê*, to take place, is an exception. *E.g.*, *Dit het plaasgevind.*

In the Passive Voice the Verb *wees* is always used instead of the Verb *hê*, along with the Verb *word*, to be. *E.g.*, *Die boere is verdruk geword*, the farmers have been oppressed; *Die teenparty is alweer verslaan* (*geword*), the opposition has again been defeated.

The Infinitive.

1. The Infinitive form of an Africander Verb is that of the stem, with or without *te*, to, or *om te*, to (Old English, "for to"): *Om te ry*, to ride; *ek sit te lees*, I am sitting reading; *ek soek om iets te ontdek*, I seek to discover something.

2. The Infinitive is used without *te* or *om te* after the following Verbs:—*kan*, *laat*, *wil*, *sal*, *mag*, *moet*, *durf*, and *gaan*, to go; *help*, to help; *hoor*, to hear; *kom*, to come; *sien*, to see; *voel*, to feel; and *leer*, to learn. (Some also omit *te* after *begin*, begin; *sit*, to sit, and *staan*, to stand.) *E.g.*, *ek hoor hom sing*, I hear him sing; *hy het dit nie wil eet nie*, he did not wish to eat it.

3. When any one of the Verbs mentioned in the preceding paragraph is in the Perfect Tense and is followed by a Verb in the Infinitive, both of them adopt the Infinitive form; *e.g.*, I have seen the horse fall, *ek het die pêrd sien val;* Albert has come to fetch me, *Albertus het my kom haal.*

The Participle.

1. The Participles are very rarely used *as such*, but their forms are commonly employed as Adjectives and Adverbs; *e.g.*, *kokende water*, boiling water; *geleerde mense*, educated people; *skroeiend warm*, scorchingly hot. (See p. 27.)

2. The English Participle, when used as a Noun, is generally rendered by the Infinitive in Africander; *e.g.*, Reading is pleasant, *lees* (or *om te lees*) *is aangenaam;* I knew of your going, *ek het geweet van jou weggaan.*

3. If the English Present Participle replaces a Relative Pronoun, such Pronoun should be *expressed* in Africander, the Participle being converted into the Predicate; *e.g.*, a doctor practising medicine, *'n dokter wat in die medisyne praktiseer.*

4. If the Participle is Past and is preceded by a Possessive Pronoun, it is rendered by a Subordinate Clause, beginning with *dat*, the Pronoun being turned into a *Personal* one in the Nominative Case; *e.g.*, He regrets his having spoken, *dit spyt hom, dat hy gepraat het.*

5. When the Participle is used in an independent phrase, it either expresses: (1) *reason* or *cause*, or (2) *time*. In either case there would be a Subordinate Clause in Africander. To express reason or cause,

daar (as, or since) would be employed; while, to denote time, *toen* or *als* (when), or *terwyl* (while) would have to be used; *e.g.*, (1) It being late, I shall depart, *daar dit laat is, sal ek gaan;* Having been offended, I was cross, *omdat ek beledig werd, was ek kwaad.* (2) Going to the ship, I met my friend, *toen ek naar die skip gegaan het, het ek my vrind ontmoet.*

EXERCISE.

On the Participle.

WORDS.

Susanna, Susan; *studeer*, to study; *gesondheid*, health; *krenk*, to damage; *ongemanierd*, ill-mannered; *koster*, sexton; *alweer*, again; *woedend*, to be in a rage; *drink*, to drink; *daarom*, therefore; *lag*, to laugh; *speel*, to play; *antwoord*, answer; *verwaand*, conceited; *verpletter*, to crush; *bid*, to pray; *volk*, nation; *beskaam*, to put to shame; *ooreet*, to overeat (oneself); *alvermoënde*, all-powerful; *Voorsienigheid*, Providence; *begrens*, to limit; *langgerek(t)*, long-stretched; *gewoonlik*, usually; *drukkend*, oppressively; *spandeer*, to spend; *geld*, money; *nadenk*, to reflect; *verkwis*, to waste; *aanhou*, to continue; *suidewind*, south wind; *byt*, to bite; *heel*, whole; *huisgesin*, household; *uitgestorwe*, dead.

Translate:—1. Susanna het so hard gestudeer, dat haar gesondheid gekrenk is. 2. Die ongemanierde koster was alweer woedend. 3. Karel het gedrink, daarom is hy so laggend en spelend. 4. Jan se antwoord vir die verwaande Turk was verpletterend. 5. 'n Biddende volk sal nie beskaamd word nie. 6. Eet is goed, maar ooreet nie. 7. Die alvermoënde Voorsienigheid het die onbegrensde heelal geskape.

8. In die langgerekte somerdaë is die lug gewoonlik drukkend warm. 9. Hy spandeer syn geld onnadenkend; hy het alles verkwis en verloor. 10. Die aanhoudende suidewind is bytend koud. 11. Daar dit Sondag is, werk ek niet. 12. Vandag het syn neef gesterwe, nou is die hele huisgesin uitgestorwe.

EXERCISE.

On the Participle.

WORDS.

To impoverish, *verarm;* machine, *machine;* miner, *mynwerker;* to get cut, *word beseer;* instruction, *instruksie;* to depart, *vertrek;* to open, *oop maak*; to fall, *val;* startled, *verskrik(t);* to print, *druk;* document, *dokument;* to swell, *swel*, stream, *stroom*; to talk, *praat;* to, *met;* fruitless, *vrugteloos;* to drive, *drywe;* fast, *hard;* to meet with, *kry;* accident, *ongeluk;* unsuited, *ongeskik;* elevated, *verhewe;* insolvent, *bankrot;* notorious, *berug(t),;* trader, *handelaar;* is, *word;* to trust, *vertrou;* to rob, *roof;* something common, *iets gewoons;* newly, *pas;* to form, *vorm*.

Translate:—1. Impoverished farmers. 2. Working at the machine, the miner's foot got injured. 3. Having given my instructions, I departed. 4. Opening the door, my eyes fell on two startled strangers. 5. I have lost the printed documents in this swelling stream. 6. My talking to him will be fruitless. 7. Driving too fast, he met with an accident. 8. This uneducated gentleman is unsuited for that elevated post. 9. Having been insolvent, the notorious trader is not trusted. 10. Stealing and robbing is something common in newly-formed towns.

THE PASSIVE.

CONJUGATION OF "BIJT" IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Ek word gebyt, I am bitten.

Perfect.

Ek is gebyt geword (or *gewees*), I have been bitten.

Imperfect.

Ek werd (or *was*) *gebyt*, I was bitten.

Pluperfect.

Ek was gebyt geword (or *gewees*), I had been bitten.

Future.

Ek sal gebyt word, I shall be bitten.

Future Perfect.

Ek sal gebyt geword (or *gewees*) *het*, I shall have been bitten.

Conditional Future.

Ek sou gebyt word, I would be bitten.

Conditional Perfect.

Ek sou gebyt geword (or *gewees*) *het*. I would have been bitten.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

(*Om*) *gebyt te word*, to be bitten.

Perfect.

(*Om*) *gebyt te geword het*, to have been bitten.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Word gebyt, be bitten.

Past Participle.

Gebyt geword, been bitten.

Observations:—

1. As will be observed from the above, the Auxiliary Verb, *word*, like "to be" in English, is used for the formation of the Passive Voice.

But, owing to the influence of English, the Verb *wees*, to be, has to a considerable extend usurped the place of the Verb *word; e.g.*, *Ek was* (instead of *werd*) *tweemaal gefop*, I was cheated twice; *Hy sou gevang gewees* (instead of *geword*) *het*, he would have been caught.

The form *werd* (Imperfect Tense) is practically only met with in writing. In speech it is only heard from the lips of persons who are accustomed to use Dutch (*i.e.*, the Dutch of Holland).

The Perfect Tense form is frequently used instead of the Imperfect.

2. The word, *geword*, is often omitted (but understood) in the Perfect and Pluperfect; *e.g.*, *Hy is gebyt*, he has been bitten.

3. *Word*, when a Principal Verb, means "become": *Hy word ryk*, he becomes rich.

EXERCISE.

On the Passive Voice.

WORDS.

Prys, to praise; *berug(t)*, notorious; *inbreker*, burglar; *deur*, by; *polisie*, police; *pak*, to arrest; *voorstel*, motion; *afstem*, to reject; *vier*, to honour; *herstel*, to rectify; *handel*, to act; *graan*, grain; *totaal*, totally; *verniel*, to destroy; *beledigd*, insulted; *om*, because; *nooi*, to invite; *slang*, snake; *nader*, to approach; *seker*, certain; *versoek*, request; *weier*, to refuse; *beslist*, decidedly; *verwag*, to expect.

Translate:—1. Jou seun word geprys. 2. Die berugte inbreker werd Saterdag deur die polisie gepak. 3. Syn voorstel is afgestem (geword). 4. Als jy ryker word, sal jy meer gevier word. 5. Alles sou herstel gewees het, had jy anders gehandel. 6. Johannes het my geskrywe, dat syn graan totaal verniel is. Dawid voel beledigd, om hy nie genooi is nie. 8. Ek sou gebyt geword het, als ek die slang genader het. 9. Ek was seker, dat jou versoek geweier sou word, want ek had geweet, wat daarvan geseg was. 10. Om so beslist verslaan te geword het, had hy seker nie verwag nie.

EXERCISE.

On the Passive.

WORDS.

Train, *trein;* to stop, *stop;* to repair, *repareer;* virtue, *deug;* to admire, *bewonder;* beauty, *mooi-*

heid; candidate, *kandidaat;* to defeat, *verslaan;* to disgrace, *verneder;* such, *sulk;* conduct, *gedrag;* to denounce, *veroordeel;* to ridicule, *belag;* to govern, *regeer;* tyrant, *dwingeland;* to drive, *drywe;* rebellion, *opstand;* unhappy, *ongelukkig;* disappointed, *teleurgesteld;* to tell, *seg* or *sê;* to dismiss, *ontslaan;* share, *aandeel;* to sell, *verkoop;* to mislay, *verlê;* judge, *oordeel.*

Translate:—1. The trains were stopped. 2. Your cart will be repaired. 3. Virtue should be admired more than beauty. 4. Our candidate has been defeated but not disgraced. 5. Such conduct would have been denounced or ridiculed. 6. Having been governed by a tyrant, the people were driven to rebellion. 7. The unhappy woman will be disappointed when she is told that her son has been dismissed. 8. My shares would have been sold, if they had not been mislaid. 9. Be (*wees*) my friend, unless this has been forbidden you. 10. Judge not, that you be not judged.

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7. REFLEXIVE VERBS.

Reflexive Verbs are of two kinds: (1) those that cannot be used otherwise than reflexively, and (2) those that can. *Ek skaam my,* I am ashamed of myself, and *hy verbeel hom,* he imagines, are examples of the first kind. *Was,* to wash, is an example of the second.

Save that the Reflexive Verb must always be accompanied by a Pronoun in the objective case, corresponding in person with the subject of the Verb, it is conjugated like an ordinary Verb. *E.g.*, *Ek beseer my,* I hurt myself; *jy het jou beseer, hy sou hom beseer het, etc.*

8. CAUSATIVE VERBS.

The Verb *leg* or *lê* means "to lay" (*i.e.*, "to cause to lie"), as well as "to lie." So, also, *sit* may denote "to sit" as well as "to set."

The Verb *drenk* is the Causative derived from *drink*. *Die reent het die aarde goed gedrenk*, the rain has drenched the earth well. So *vel* is the Causative of *val*, but is rarely used: *Hy het die boom gevel*, he felled the tree. (In the ordinary sense *vel* means to give a hiding.)

The Verb *waak*, unlike in Dutch, rather means to watch, than to be awake. Its derivative is *wek*, to arouse.

9. SEPARATELY AND INSEPARATELY COMPOUNDED VERBS.

1. When a Verb consists of two component parts and these can be separated in the conjugation, it is said to be a Separately Compounded Verb; *e.g.*, *boekhou*, to do bookkeeping. Pres. Indic.: *ek hou boek;* Perf.: *ek het boekgehou;* Plupf.: *ek had boekgehou*, etc. (See p. 68.)

2. When a Verb consists of two parts which cannot be separated from each other, it is called an Inseparately Compounded Verb; *e.g.*, *onderhandel*, to trade;—*ek onderhandel*, *ek het onderhandel*, *ek had onderhandel.*

When Inseparable and when not.

(*a*) Verbs compounded with Nouns are all separable; *e.g.*, *bergklim*, to climb a mountain; *voersny*, to cut forage.

(*b*) Verbs compounded with Adjectives are all separable except those coupled with *vol* or *mis*, but only when these prefixes are unaccented. *E.g.*,

mooipraat, to talk nicely; *het mooi gepraat*, etc. But *voldóen*, to satisfy; *het voldoen;—volbríng*, to accomplish; *het volbring;—misléi*, to mislead; *het mislei;* whereas: *vólmaak*, to fill, *het volgemaak; mísskiet*, to miss in shooting, *het misgeskiet*.

(*c*) Verbs compounded with Adverbs or Prepositions are separable when the accent falls on the first part, but inseparable when on the stem; so, *óndergaan*, to go under, has *het ondergegaan; e.g., die slang het onder die klip gegaan*, the snake has gone underneath the stone;—but, *ondergáan*, to undergo, has *het ondergaan; e.g., ek het moeilikhede ondergaan*, I have undergone troubles.

When a Verb is compounded with an Adverb or Preposition, its meaning is the *literal* one when its accent falls on such Adverb or Preposition, not otherwise. So, *deúrloop* means to go through, but *deurlóop*, to revise; *déurreis*, to journey through, *deurréis*, to traverse; *ónderhou*, to keep under; *onderhóu*, to support; *óordryf*, to pass by; *oordrijf*, to exaggerate; *óorweeg*, to weigh again; *oorwéeg*, to consider; *óorwerk*, to work again; *oorwérk*, to overwork; *óorsien*, to look over; *oorsién*, to overlook; *óorlê*, to lay over again; *oorlê*, to devise; *vóorsê*, to dictate; *voorsê*, to predict.

(*d*) As has already been pointed out, Verbs having any of the prefixes *be, ge, er, her, ont* or *ver*, do not take the additional prefix, *ge*, for the formation of the Past Participle. The following Verbs, however, although their parts are also inseparable, *do* take this prefix *ge*:—*antwoord*, to answer; *dagvaar*, to summon; *glimlag*, to smile; *handhaaf*, to maintain; *se(g)evier*, to triumph, and *wanhoop*, to despair; their Past Participles being *geantwoord, gedagvaar, geglimlag, gehandhaaf, gese(g)evier* and *gewanhoop*.

Conjugation (Active Voice) of a Separably Compounded Verb.

Agterhou, to keep back: —

Present, Indic.,	*ek hou agter*, I keep back.
Perfect, ,,	*ek het agtergehou*, I have kept back.
Impf., ,,	*ek het agtergehou*, I kept back.
Plupf., ,,	*ek had* (or *het*) *agtergehou*, I had kept back.
Fut. ,,	*ek sal agterhou*, I shall keep back.
Fut., Perf. ,,	*ek sal agtergehou het*, I shall have kept back.
Fut., Conditional,	*ek sou agterhou*, I should keep back.
Fut., Perf., ,,	*ek sou agtergehou het*, I should have kept back.
Pres., Infin.	*agterhou*, or *om agter te hou*, to keep back.
Perf., ,,	(*om*) *agter gehou te hê*, or (*om*) *agter te gehou het*, to have kept back.
Pres., Imper.	*hou agter*, keep back.
Past Participle,	*agtergehou*, kept back.

EXERCISE.

On the Reflexive, Causative and Compounded Verbs.

Words.

Hendrik, Henry; *verryk*, to enrich; *benadeel*, to do harm; *siek*, sick; *Katrina*, Catherine; *tennisspeel*, to play tennis; *verkies*, to prefer; *graag*, gladly; *uitgaan*, to go out; *tuisbly*, to stay at home; *baasspeel*, to play the master; *kombuis*, kitchen; *Koranna*,

Koranna; *grootpraat*, to boast; *neus*, nose; *nog*, still, at some time; *platstamp*, to knock flat; *verklaar*, to state; *voorspél*, to prophesy; *karnallie*, vagabond; *swaar*, heavy; *straf*, punishment; *om*, at; *óndergaan*, to go under; *maan*, moon; *opkom*, to come up, to rise; *winkelier*, shopkeeper; *belowe*, to promise; *versôre*, to take care of; *padgee*, to make road; *omry*, to run over; *vermorsel*, crush.

Translate:—1. Ek skaam my (*or* vir my). 2 Hendrik het syn maat verryk maar homselwe benadeel. 3. Die prinses het by haar sieke dogter gewaak. 4. Katrina hou van tennisspeel, maar ek verkies bergklim: myn neef klim ook graag berg. 5. Als jy uitgaan, gaan ek tuisbly. 6. Die meid speel baas in die kombuis, en sy het ook altyd daar baasgespeel. 7. Daardie Koranna praat alweer groot; ek sal syn neus nog platstamp. 8. Lenie het verklaar, dat sy aan jou wens sou voldoen. 9. Ek voorspél, dat die karnallie nog sware straf sal moet ondergáan. 10. Die son het om ses uur ondergegaan, en die maan het om agt uur opgekom. 11. Die winkelier het my belowe, dat hy die pakkies sal versorg (*or* versôre). 12. Gee pad vir die trein, of hy sal jou omry en vermorsel.

EXERCISE.

(*On same as last.*)

WORDS.

Nurse, *kindermeid;* ground, *grond;* down, *neer;* suffering, *lye;* sympathy, *medelye;* hurt, *séermaak;* to accomplish, *verrig;* to chop, *kap;* task, *taak;* to allow, *toelaat* (sep.); schoolboy, *skooljongetjie;* to misbehave, *misdra;* to frighten, *bangmaak;* destroy, *vernicl;* fruit, *vrugte;* to go over, *óorgaan;* to act up to, *nakom* (*om na te kom*); maintain, *handhaaf;* assertion, *bewering;* expect, *verwag;* soon, *gou*.

Translate:—1. You will hurt yourself. 2. The nurse sets the child on the ground and sits down. 3. Your suffering arouses my sympathy. 4. I have accomplished my task. 5. The servant would have chopped the wood, if you had allowed him. 6. The schoolboys have misbehaved themselves. 7. Frighten those birds, they destroy the fruit. 8. My teacher has gone over my work but overlooked the errors. 9. To act up to his promise and to maintain his assertions will be more than I expect. 10. He could not triumph, for he despaired too soon.

Chapter X.

A USEFUL LIST OF VERBS.

The following is an alphabetical list of the commonest Africander Verbs whose corresponding Dutch equivalents are strong. Since *Dutch* Past Participial forms are commonly employed as Adjectives in Africander, these forms, as modified by the Africander pronunciation and spelling, are given in brackets in the last row.

Present Tense.	Past Part.	
Ek bederf, I spoil	*bederwe* (*bederf*), spoilt	(D. *bedorwe*)
,, *bedrie(g)*, I deceive	*bedrie(g)*, deceived	(,, *bedroë*)
,, *begin*, I begin	*begin*, begun	(,, *begonne*)
,, *bêre*, I put aside	*gebêre*, put aside	(,, *gebor(g)e*)
,, *bars*, I burst	*gebars*, burst	(,, *gebarste*)
,, *beveel aan*, I recommend	*aanbeveel*, recommended	(,, *aanbevole*)
,, *bespreek*, I bespeak	*bespreek*, bespoken	(,, *besproke*)
,, *beswyk*, I succumb	*beswyk*, succumbed	(,, *besweke*)
,, *bid*, I pray	*gebid*, prayed	(,, *gebede*)
,, *bied*, I bid (at a sale)	*gebied*, bid	(,, *gebode*)
,, *bied aan*, I offer	*aangebied*, offered	(,, *aangebode*)

PRESENT TENSE.	PAST PART.	
Ek byt, I bite	*gebyt*, bitten	(D. *gebete*)
,, *blaas*, I blow.	*geblaas*, blown	(,, *geblase*)
,, *blyf, bly*, I stay	*gebly*, remained	(,, *geblewe*)
,, *blink*, I shine	*geblink*, shone	(,, *geblonke*)
,, *breek*, I break	*gebreek*, broken	(,, *gebroke*)
,, *buig, bui*, I bend	*gebui(g)*, bent	(,, *geboë*)
,, *delf*, I dig	*gedolwe, gedelwe* (*gedelf*), dug	(,, *gedolwe*)
,, *draag, dra*, I carry, bear	*gedraag, gedra*, carried	(,, *gedraë*)
,, *dring*, I press	*gedring*, pressed	(,, *gedronge*)
,, *dryf*, I drive	*gedrywe* (*gedryf*), driven	(,, *gedrewe*)
,, *drink*, I drink	*gedrink*, drunk	(,, *gedronke*)
,, *druip*, I drop	*gedruip*, dropped	(,, *gedrope*)
,, *duik*, I dive	*geduik*, dived	(,, *gedoke*)
,, *dwing*, I force	*gedwing*, forced	(,, *gedwonge*)
,, *eet*, I eat	*geëet*, eaten	(,, *gegete*)
,, *fluit*, I whistle	*gefluit*, whistled	(,, *geflote*)
,, *genees*, I heal	*genees*, healed	(,, *genese*)
,, *geniet*, I enjoy	*geniet*, enjoyed	(,, *genote*)
,, *geef, gee*, I give	*gegee*, given	(,, *gegewe*)
,, *giet*, I pour	*gegiet*, poured	(,, *gegote*) .
,, *gly*, I slide, slip	*gegly*, slipt	(,, *gegleë*)
,, *graaf*, I dig	*gegrawe* (*gegraaf*), dug	(,, *gegrawe*)
,, *gryp*, I seize	*gegryp*, seized	(,, *gegrepe*)
,, *hang*, I hang	*gehang*, hung, hanged	(,, *gehange*)
,, *hef op*, I abolish	*opgehef*, abolished	(,, *opgehewe*)
,, *help*, I help	*gehelp*, helped	(,, *geholpe*)
,, *hys*, I heave	*gehys*, heaved	(,, *gehese*)
,, *hou*, I hold, keep	*gehou*, held	(,, *gehoue*)
,, *kerf*, I cut	*gekerwe* (*gekerf*), cut	(,, *gekorwe*)
,, *kies*, I choose	*gekies*, chosen	(,, *gekose*)
,, *kyk*, I look	*gekyk*, looked	(,, *gekeke*)
,, *klim*, I climb	*geklim*, climbed	(,, *geklomme*)
,, *klink*, I sound	*geklink*, sounded	(,, *geklonke*)
,, *knyp*, I pinch	*geknyp*, pinched	(,, *geknepe*)
,, *kry(g)*, I get	*gekry(g)*, got	(,, *gekreë*)
,, *krimp*, I shrink	*gekrimp*, shrunk	(,, *gekrompe*)
,, *krui*, I wheel	*gekrui*, wheeled	(,, *gekrooie*)
,, *kruip*, I creep	*gekruip*, crept	(,, *gekrope*)
,, *laat*, I let, leave	*gelaat*, let, left	(,, *gelate*)
,, *lees*, I read	*gelees*, read	(,, *gelese*)
,, *lie(g)*, I lie (a lie)	*gelie(g)*, lied	(,, *geloë*)
,, *leg, lê*, I lie down	*geleg, gelê*, lain	(,, *gelegd* or *geleë*)
,, *ly*, I suffer	*gely*, suffered	(,, *gele(d)e*)
,, *lyk*, I look	*gelyk*, looked	(,, *geleke*)

PRESENT TENSE.	PAST PART.	
Ek loop, I go, walk	*geloop*, gone, etc.	(D. *gelope*)
,, *melk*, I milk	*gemelk*, milked	(,, *gemolke* or *gemelkt*)
,, *meet*, I measure	*gemeet*, measured	(,, *gemete*)
,, *vermy*, I avoid	*vermy*, avoided	(,, *vermede*)
,, *neem*, I take	*geneem*, taken	(,, *genome*)
,, *pluis*, I pick (to pieces)	*gepluis*, picked	(,, *geplose*)
,, *prys*, I praise	*geprys*, praised	(,, *geprese*)
,, *raai*. I guess	*geraai*, guessed	(,, *gera(d)e*)
,, *ry*, I ride	*gery*, ridden	(,, *gere(d)e*)
,, *ry(g)*, I lace	*gery(g)*, laced	(,, *gere(g)e*)
,, *rys*, I rise	*gerys*, risen	(,, *gerese*)
,, *roep*, I call	*geroep*, called	(,, *geroepe*)
,, *ruik*, I smell	*geruik*, smelt	(,, *geroke*)
,, *sing*, I sing	*gesing*, sung	(,, *gesonge*)
,, *sink*, I sink	*gesink*, sunk	(,, *gesonke*)
,, *sit* I sit	*gesit*, sat	(,, *gesete*)
,, *skend*, I damage, violate	*geskend*, damaged, etc.	(,, *geskonde*)
,, *skink*, I pour	*geskink*, poured	(,, *geskonke*)
—	*geskape*, created	(,, *geskape*)
,, *skeer*, I shave, shear	*geskeer*, shaved, etc.	(,, *geskore*)
,, *skiet*, I shoot	*geskiet*, shot	(,, *geskote*)
,, *skyn*, I shine, appear	*geskyn*, shone, etc.	(,, *geskene*)
,, *skryf*, I write	*geskrywe* (*geskryf*), written	(,, *gekrewe*)
, *skrik*, I startle	*geskrik*, startled	(,, *geskrokke*)
,, *skuil*, I shelter	*geskuil*, sheltered	(,, *geskole*)
,, *skuif*, I shove	*geskuiwe* (*geskuif*), shoved	(,, *geskowe*)
,, *slaap*, I sleep	*geslaap*, slept	(,, *geslape*)
,, *sleep*, I sharpen	*gesleep*, sharpened	(,, *geslepe*)
,, *sluit*, I shut	*gesluit*, shut	(,, *geslote*)
,, *slyt*, I wear out	*geslyt*, worn out	(,, *geslete*)
,, *smelt*, I melt	*gesmelt*, melted	(,, *gesmolte*)
,, *smyt*, I throw	*gesmyt*, thrown	(,, *gesmete*)
,, *sny*, I cut	*gesny*, cut	(,, *gesne(d)e*)
,, *snuit*, I sneeze	*gesnuit*, sneezed	(,, *gesnote*)
,, *snuif*, I snuff	*gesnuif*, snuffed	(,, *gesnowe*)
dit spyt my, I am sorry	*gespyt*, pitied	(,, *gespete*)
Ek splyt (or *split*), I split	*gesplyt* (*gesplit*). split	(,, *gesplete*)
,, *spring*, I jump	*gespring*, jumped	(,, *gespronge*)
,, *spruit*, I sprout	*gespruit*, sprouted	(,, *gesprote*)
,, *spuit*. I spout	*gespuit*. spouted	(,, *gespote*)
,, *spuug*, *spuw*, I spit	*gespuug*, *gespuw*, spit	(,, *gespoĕ*)
,, *steek*, I stab, stick	*gesteek*, stabbed, etc.	(,, *gestoke*)

PRESENT TENSE.	PAST PART.	
Ek steel, I steal	*gesteel*, stolen	(D. *gestole*)
,, *sterf*, I die	*gesterwe*, died	(,, *gestorwe*)
,, *sty(g)*, I ascend	*gesty(g)*, ascended	(,, *gesteë*)
,, *styf*, I starch	*gestyf*, *gestywe*, starched	(,, *gestewe*)
,, *stink*, I stink	*gestink*, stunk	(,, *gestonke*)
,, *stoot*, I push	*gestoot*, pushed	(,, *gestote*)
,, *stry*, I quarrel, deny	*gestry*, quarrelled, etc.	(,, *gestrewe*)
,, *stryk*, I iron	*gestryk*, ironed	(,, *gestreke*)
,, *sui(g)*, I suck	*gesui(g)*, suck	(,, *gesoë*)
,, *suip*, I drink to excess	*gesuip*, drunk to excess	(,, *gesope*)
,, *swem*, I swim	*geswem*, swum	(,, *geswomme*)
,, *sweer*, I swear (also "to ulcerate")	*gesweer*, sworn, etc.	(,, *geswore*)
,, *swerf*, I roam	*geswerwe*, *geswerf*, roamed	(,, *geswerwe*)
,, *swy(g)*, I keep silent	*geswy(g)*, kept silent	(,, *gesweë*)
,, *tree*, I tread	*getree*, trodden	(,, *getrede*)
,, *tref*, I strike	*getref*, struck	(,, *getroffe*)
,, *val*, I fall	*geval*, fallen	(,, *gevalle*)
,, *vang*, I catch	*gevang*, caught	(,, *gevange*)
,, *vaar*, I sail, fare	*gevaar*, sailed, fared	(,, *gevare*)
,, *veg*, I fight	*geveg*, fought	(,, *gevogte*)
,, *verbied*, I forbid	*verbied*, *verbode*, forbidden	(,, *verbode*)
,, *verdwyn*, I disappear	*verdwyn*, disappeared	(,, *verdwene*)
,, *vergeef*, I forgive	*vergewe* (*vergeef*), forgiven	(,, *vergewe*)
,, *verloor*, *verlies*, I lose	*verloor*, *verlies*, lost	(,, *verlore*)
,, *verwerf*, I obtain	*verwerwe* (*verwerf*), obtained	(,, *verworwe*)
,, *vleg*, I weave, plait	*gevleg*, weaved, plaited	(,, *gevlogte*)
,, *vlie(g)*, I fly	*gevlie(g)*, flew	(,, *gevloë*)
,, *vreet*, I devour	*gevreet*, devoured	(,, *gevrete*)
,, *vries*, — freeze	*gevries*, frozen	(,, *gevrore*)
,, *vryf*, I rub	*gevrywe* (*gevryf*), rubbed	(,, *gevrewe*)
,, *was*, I wash	*gewas*, washed	(,, *gewasse*)
,, *wee(g)*, I weigh	*gewee(g)*, weighed	(,, *gewoë*)
,, *win*, I win	*gewin*, won	(,, *gewonne*)
,, *word*, I become	*geword*, become	(,, *geworde*)
,, *wyk*, I give way	*gewyk*, given way	(,, *geweke*)
,, *wys*, I show	*gewys*, shown	(,, *gewese*)
,, *wyt*, I attribute	*gewyt*, attributed	(,, *gewete*)

2. To the above list may be added the list of Verbs whose Dutch equivalents are called *mixed*, because they are partly Weak and partly Strong. (In Africander they are all Weak.)

PRES. TENSE.	PAST PART.
Ek bak, I bake	*gebak.*
,, *ban*, I banish	*geban.*
,, *braai*, I roast	*gebraai.*
,, *brou*, I brew	*gebrou.*
,, *heet*, I am called	*geheet.*
,, *ja(ag)*, I chase	*geja(ag).*
,, *laai*, I load	*gelaai.*
,, *maal*, I grind	*gemaal.*
,, *ontvou*, I unfold	*ontvou.*
,, *skei*, I part	*geskei.*
,, *span*, I stretch	*gespan.*
,, *vra(ag)*, I ask	*gevra(ag).*
,, *waai*, I blow	*gewaai.*
,, *weef*, I weave	*geweef.*
,, *wreek*, I take revenge	*gewreek.*
,, *sout*, I salt	*gesout.*

The Dutch Past Participial forms are not given above, because, with the exception of *gebanne* (Dutch *gebannen*), the Africander Adjectives derived from these Verbs are all formed as though from Weak Verbs; *e.g.*, *gemaalde koffie*, ground coffee, not *gemale koffie; gebraaide hoender*, fried fowl. (See p. 27.)

3. A third list that may usefully be given here is that of the Verbs whose Dutch equivalents are called Irregular, because their consonants as well as their vowels change in their Conjugation. Only those marked with the asterisk are Irregular in that sense in Africander.

Pres. Tense.	Pres. Imperfect Tense.	(*D. Past Part.*)
Ek bring, I bring	(*het gebring*)	(*gebrag(t)*)
,, *dink**, I think	*dog* (*het gedog, gedink*)	(*gedag(t)*)
,, *koop*, I buy	(*het gekoop*)	(*gekog(t)*)
,, *werk*, I work	(*het gewerk*)	(*gewerk(t), gewrog(t)*)
,, *soek*, I seek	(*het gesoek*)	(*gesog(t)*)
,, *het**, I have	*had* (*het gehad*)	(*gehad*)
,, *weet**, I know	*wis* (*het geweet*)	(*gewete*)
,, *moet**, I must	*moes*	—
,, *durf*, I dare	(*het gedurf*)	(*gedurf(d)*)
,, *kan*, can	*kon*	—
,, *mag*, I may	*mog*	—
,, *sal**, I shall	*sou*	—
,, *wil**, I will	*wou* (*het gewil*)	(*gewil(d)*)
,, *doen*, I do	(*het gedoen, gedaan*)	(*gedaan*)
,, *gaan*, I go	(*het* or *is gegaan*)	(*gegaan*)
,, *slaan*, I strike	(*het geslaan*)	(*geslaë*)
,, *staan*, I stand	(*het gestaan*)	(*gestaan*)
,, *sien*, I see	(*het gesien*)	(*gesien*)
,, *kom*, I come	(*het gekom*)	(*gekome*)
,, *is**, I am	*was* (*is gewees* or *het gewees*)	(*gewees(t), gewese*)

Chapter XI.

THE ADVERB.

I. Adverbs may be divided into the following six general classes:—

1. Adverbs of Place.

Waar, waarsa, where.
waarnaartoe, waarheen whither.
hier, hierso, hiersa, here.
hiervandaan, from here.
hierheen, hither.
daar, daarso, daarsa, there.
daarnaartoe, daarheen, thither.
daarlangs, along it, about there.
daarnaas, next to it.
buite, outside, in the country.
buitekant, outside.

binne, binnekant, inside.
binnetoe, inside (direction).
inwendig, internally.
uitwendig, externally.
bo, above.
boëntoe, up, upwards.
af, off, down.
ondertoe, down, downwards.
toe, (denotes direction).
vorentoe, forward, to the front.
voor, in front.
agter, behind.
opwaarts, upwards.
voorwaarts, forward.
uit, out.
regs, to the right.
links, to the left.
duskant, this side.
naby, near by.
iewers, errens, somewhere.
elders, somewhere else.
nerrens, nowhere.
ooral, oorals, everywhere.
rondom, round about.
rond, around.
om, around, over, down.
tesame, saam, together.
bymakaar, together.
uitmakaar, apart.
ver, far.
onderweg, on the way.
halfweg, halfway.
heen, away.
van daar, thence.
bergaf, afdraënds, downhill.
bergop, opdraënds, uphill.
huistoe, home.
soëntoe, thither.
op, up.
neffens, naas, next to.
onder, down, below.
voort, aan, on.
weg, away.
mee, saam, with.
by, by.

Etc.

2. (*a*) Adverbs of Time.

Wanner, wanneer, when.
soëwe, vireffe, a little ago.
nou, now.
noumaar, netnou, just now.
teenswoordig, now-a-days.
ooit, ever.
nooit, never.
immer en ewig, ever and anon.
nimmer, never.
ewig, eternally.
noukort, onlangs, recently.
tevore, before.
eer, ere.
vroeër, formerly.
later, later on.

hierna, hereafter.
eers, at first, formerly.
eenmaal, once.
oplaas, at last.
vanslewe, in the old times.
menigmaal, *baingkeer*, frequently.
soms, *somtyds*, sometimes.
dikwils, often.
selde, seldom.
voortaan, henceforth.
gou, *gougou*, quickly, soon.
al, *alreeds*, already.
vandag, to-day.
gister, yesterday.
eergister, the day before yesterday.
toe, then.
toen, *toe't*, when.
metteens, *dadelik*, immediately.
ommiddelik, immediately.
aans, *aanstons*, just now (future).
snags, at night.
soggends, *smôres*, in the morning.
saan(d)s, in the evening.
smiddags, at midday, in the afternoon.
telkemale, *herhaaldelik*, repeatedly.
aldag, every day.
nognie, not yet.
virgoed, for good.
môre, to-morrow.
oormôre, the day after to-morrow.
dieslag, this time, that time.
tot hier toe, hitherto.
weer, *alweer*, again.
nogmaals, *nogeens*, again.
eindelik, at last.
dan, then.
aldeur, continually.
altoos, *altyd*, always.
onderwyl, *intussen*, *ondertussen*, meanwhile.
nog, stil.
eerlang (or *eerlank*), ere long.
noueliks, *pas*, *knap*, hardly.
van af, since.
betyds, in time.
gelede, ago.
Etc.

(*b*) Adverbial Expressions of Time.

Om een uur, at 1 o'clock.
om half twee, at half past one.
kwart voor drie, a quarter to 3.
teen een uur, at about 1 o'clock.
omtrent een uur, about 1 o'clock.
omstreeks 4 uur, about 4 o'clock.

'n beetjie oor vyf, a little past 5.
nog 'n slag, once more.
nou en dan, now and then.
van nou af, henceforth.
vir altyd, permanently.
af en toe, occasionally.
môre eers, not till to-morrow.
al om die ander dag, *elke twee daë*, every other day.
vir 'n ruk, for a time.
in 'n kits, in a moment.
by dagbreek, at dawn.
vir 14 *daë*, for 14 days.
drie daë lang, for 3 days.
die ganse dag, all day long.
vandag oor 8 *daë*, this day week.
dag vir dag, day by day.
teen die aand, towards evening.
so gou als nou, in no time.
Etc.

3. Adverbs of Manner.

Saggies, *soetjies*, softly.
stilletjies, quietly.
kortaf, abruptly.
lieflik, lovely.
wonderlik, wonderfully.
kaduks, *kapot*, *kaporis*, done for.
anders, otherwise.
onderstebo, upside down.
brokskeur, with extreme difficulty.
naalskrap, narrowly.
hoe, how.
so, so.
reg, rightly.
liefies, sweetly.
blindelings, blindly.
goed, well.
mooi, prettily.
langsaam, slowly.
fluit-fluit,* without the least difficulty.

* Like *fluit-fluit* (from *fluit*, to whistle), a considerable number of Adverbs are formed by doubling words. Such words may be—
(1) Verbs; *e.g.*, *sing-sing* (Dutch *al zingend*), whilst singing; *koes-koes*, whilst concealing oneself by bending the body forward
(2) Adjectives or Adverbs; *e.g.*, *stil-stil*, quietly; *kort-kort*, every now and then; and
(3) Nouns, generally denoting games; *e.g.*, *voetjie-voetjie*, touching each other's feet with the feet; *bal-bal*, with the ball.

4. Adverbs of Degree or Quantity.

Hoeveel, hoebaing, how much, how many.
baing, much, very.
veels, much.
meer, more.
nog, still.
byna, almost.
op syn mees(te), at most.
hoog, highly.
hoogstens, at most.
minstens, at least.
slegs, only.
regte, very.
te, alte, too.
genoeg, enough.
tamelik, tolerably.
skaars, scarcely.
deur en deur, thoroughly.
omtrent, about.
verreweg, by far.
om die helfte, half and half.
gelykelik, equally.
tweemaal soveel, twice as much.
nog 'n maal soveel, once as much again.
so, so.
juis, exactly.
heeltemaal, quite.
glad, quite.
amper, almost.
viral, virnaam, especially.
hoofsakelik, principally.
half, half.
uiters(t), utmost.
dubbeld, double.
boënop, in addition.
beetjie, rather.

5. Adverbs of Affirmation, Doubt and Negation.

Ja, yes.
tog, yet, indeed.
sekerlik, certainly.
gewis, certainly.
in elk geval, in any case.
in alle gevalle, at all events.
waarlik, wrintig, really.
wragtig, truly.
werkelik, really.
graag, fain, willingly.
gladnie, not at all.
nie, not.
nee, no.
nooit, never.
wel (see par. 14, p. 84).
daar'm, nevertheless, indeed.
kwansuis, in pretence.
kamma, verkonta, in pretence.
waarskynlik, probably.
vermoedelik, presumably.
altemit, perhaps.
toevallig, by chance.
misskien, perhaps.
moëntlik, possibly.
dalk, dalkies, perhaps.

straks, strakkies, perhaps.
virniet, in vain, for nothing.
tevergeefs, in vain.
absoluut, absolutely.
volstrek nie (no equivalent).
stellig, positively.
natuurlik, of course.

6. Adverbs of Number and Order.

Eers, first.
vir eers, firstly.
vir twede, secondly.
vir derde, thirdly.
verder, further.
hierna, after this.
daarna, after that.
eenslag, eenmaal, once.
tweeslag, tweemaal, twice.
nogmaals, once more.
Etc.

7. Conjunctive Adverbs.

Tog, yet, still.
nietteenstaande, notwithstanding.
inteëndeel, on the contrary.
daarom, therefore.
gevolgelik, consequently.
toen, toe't, then.
nou, noudat, now that.
dus, therefore.
terwyl, while.
intussen, meanwhile.
daarop, thereupon.
waaruit, from which.
Etc.

8. Interrogative Adverbs.

(These Adverbs may also fall under the other classes.)

Wanner? when?
waarom? why?
hoekom? why?
hoe? how?
hoeso? how so?
hoeveel? how much? how many?
waar? *waarso*? *waarsa*? where?
hoelank? (or *hoelang*?), how long?
waaronder? under what?
waarnaartoe? whither?
waardeur? how? thro' what?
vanwaar? whence?

II. Degrees of Comparison.

Adverbs have degrees of comparison like Adjectives and are similarly compared. Besides the adverbially used Adjectives which admit of a comparison, the following true Adverbs also have degrees of comparison:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
wel, well	*beter*, better	*beste*, best.
graag, gladly, fain	*liewer, liewers*, rather	*liefs, liewerste, graagste*, most gladly.
gou, soon, quickly	*gouer*, sooner	*gouste*, soonest.
dikwils, often	*meer*, more often	*meeste*, most.
seer, heel, hoog, very	—	*uiterst, hoogs*, extremely, in the highest degree.
erg, badly, very	*erger*, worse	*ergste*, worst.
agter, behind	(*verder agter*, further behind)	*agterste*, furthest behind.
voor, in front	(*verder voor*, further in front)	*voorste*, foremost.
selde, seldom	*minder*, less frequently	*minste*, least frequently.
vroeg, early	*eerder* (or *vroeër*), earlier	*vroegste*, earliest.

III. Remarks on Adverbs.

1. *Wáar*, where, and *hoe*, how, may or may not be Interrogative, but *waarso* and *hoeso* cannot be used otherwise than Interrogatively.

2. *Waarnaartoe*, whither; *daarnaartoe*, thither; *hiernaartoe*, hither, are generally pronounced *waarnatoe*, *daarnatoe* and *hiernatoe*, and are sometimes also spelt so,—a spelling, however, which is not be recommended. As *na* means "after," *waarna*, *daarna* and *hierna* denote "whereafter," "thereafter," and "hereafter."

3. *Wánner* and *wannéer* both mean "when," but the former is usually preferred as the direct Interrogative Adverb, whereas the latter is more commonly employed as an Adverbial Conjunction: *e.g.*, *Wanner kom jy?* *Wanneer* (or *wanner*) *ek wil.* When are you coming? When I like. The Conjunctive Adverb is used almost exclusively for future time only.

4. (1) *Toe* signifies direction in *kerktoe*, to church; *bergtoe*, to the mountain; *errens naar toe*, to some place, etc.
(2) *Toe* may denote a limit: *Tot daar toe*, up to that point; *tot die end toe*, up to the end.
(3) In the expression, *op die koop toe* (into the bargain), *toe* denotes "in addition to" (the purchase price). In *daartoe*, to that end, *toe* denotes purpose. So, also, in *waartoe*.
(4) In egging one on to do some act, *toe* is frequently used as an expletive: *Toe, kerels, maak gou!* Hurry up, fellows!
(5) *Toe* means "closed" in *die deur is toe*, the door is closed; *die venster is toe*, the window is shut. This *toe* may be used adjectivally: *die toeë deur*, the closed door. *Cf. toemaak*, to cover up; *toedam*, to dam up.
(6) *Toe* has the force of the Prep. "to" in such words as *toebehoor*, to belong to; *toebring*, to bring to; *toedoen*, to contribute to; *toeken*, to grant; *toesnel*, to hurry to, etc.
(7) As an Adverb of Time, *toe* (Dutch *toen*) can only be used for the past time: *Toe val hy*, then he fell.
(8) *Toe* is used by many instead of *toen*, when: *Toe ek hom gewaar*, when I noticed him; but this use of *toe* is not to be recommended.

5. *Toen* (at the time), like *toe*, then, is only used for a past time, and it can only serve as a Conjunctive Adverb: *Toen ek daar was*, when I was there. (Some write: *toe*).

6. *Als*, when a Conjunctive Adverb of Time meaning "when," cannot be used for a past time: *Kom als die klok lui*, come when the bell rings.

7. *Dan*, then, can only be used in a future sense: *Gee my die graaf, dan sal ek spit*, give me the spade, then I shall dig.

8. *Dan* and *tog*, as expletives, are sometimes termed Adverbs of Desideration. They have no precise equivalents in English. Examples: *Kom dan, myn kind*, do come, my child; *Loop tog vinniger*, do walk faster; *Kyk tog daar*, just look there.

9. *Ooit*, ever, and *nooit*, never, may refer to a future or to a past time, but *immer* and *nimmer* can only refer to a present or future time. The latter words are, however, very rarely heard in Africander, and are only employed for the purpose of emphasis: *Hy praat immer en altoos van syn reise*, he always talks about his travels. *Nimmer sal ek jou verlaat nie*, never shall I leave you.

10. *Selde* means "rarely" and can only be an Adverb, but *seldsaam*, "rare" or "rarely," may be either an Adjective or an Adverb.

11. *Soms* cannot be used, as in Dutch, to denote "perhaps." On the other hand, *straks* can never be used, as in Dutch, as an Adverb of Time.

12. The word most commonly used to express "very" is *baing*. *Seer*, *heel* and *erg* are seldom used in its stead.

13. *Daarom*, meaning "therefore," is a Conjunctive Adverb of Reason: *Ek is moeg, daarom rus ek*, I am tired, therefore I rest; but *daar'm* (also met with in the forms *darim* and *daam*), meaning (1)

"however," is, like *egter* ("however") and *niettemin* ("nevertheless"), an Adverb of Concession; or (2) meaning "indeed," is an Adverb of Affirmation, like *ja* ("yes"), *seker* ("certainly"), etc. Examples: *Jan het dit daar'm voorspel*, John has, however, predicted it.—*Hy het die kind gered, hy is daar'm 'n dapper vent*, he rescued the child; he is, indeed, a gallant fellow.

(Some writers use the form *daarom* instead of *daar'm*. This we consider inadvisable, not only because it results in ambiguity but because that spelling does not properly convey the correct pronunciation of the Concessionary or Affirmative Adverb.)

14. *Wel* (usually pronounced *wil*), has, as an Affirmative Adverb, no equivalent in English. It has the force of emphasizing what is said: *Hy sal wel kom*, he is sure to come. As an Adverb of Doubt, however, it is equivalent to English "well" in "Well, I don't know," *wel ek weet nie*.

15. *Hoekom* and *waarom* are used without distinction for "why."

16. The Adverb of Negation, *nie*, not, is derived from Dutch *niet*. *Nee*, no, comes from Dutch *neen*. (See Par. vii., 103).

17. *Met* (also pronounced *moet*), with, is a Preposition, whereas *mee* is an Adverb: *Ek gaan huistoe, gaan jy mee?* I am going home, are you going with me?

18. *Na* is an Adverb of Time, meaning "after"; *naar* is a Preposition denoting direction: *Na myn eksame, reis ek naar Holland*, after my examination I shall travel to Holland.

Chapter XII.

PREPOSITION.

I. In Africander, as in English, all Prepositions govern Nouns or Pronouns in the Objective (Accusative) Case.

II. The following Prepositions are, among others, used to indicate *rest* in a place:—

Bo, above.
buite, *buitekant*, outside.
binne, *binnekant*, inside.
onder, under, among.
naby, near.
aan, at.
by, at.
langs, beside.
teenoor, over against.
neffens, beside.
om, *rondom*, round.
virby, beyond.
tot, to.
naas, *naast aan*, next, next to.
op, *bo op*, on, upon.
in, in.
tussen, between.
teen, against.
oor, over, across.
agter, behind.
voor, before.
uit, out, out of.
deur, through.
onder in, down in.

III. The following are used to indicate *motion* to or from a place:—

Oor, over.
van, from.
rondom, around, round about.
virby, past.
in, into.
langs, alongside.
tot by, *tot aan*, as far as.
naar, to, towards.
rond, round.
uit, out of.

IV. The following are used to express a relation of *Time*:—

In, in.
oor, over, past.
binne, within.
omtrent, about.
omstrecks, about.
by, near by, about.
sedert, since.
om, at.
teen, towards, about.
voor, before.
tussen, between.
tot, till.
gedurende, during.

V. The following express *connection* (positive or negative):—

Met (*moet*), with.
saam met, together with.
benewens, together with, besides.
buite, besides.
sonder, without.
behalwe, except, besides.
uitgenome, uitgesonderd, except.

VI. Besides the abovementioned Prepositions there are many that do not fall under a definite class, but most of them will be found to express an abstract relation or cause:—

deur, by means of.
vir, for, to.
nietteenstaande, notwithstanding.
in weerwil van, in spite of.
aangaande, concerning.
betreffende, concerning.
van weë, weëns, on account of.
ondanks, trots, in spite of.
uit krag van, by virtue of.
in plaas van, in stead of.
ten behoewe van, on behalf of.
ter wille van, for the sake of.
volgens (*vollens*), according to.
tydens, at the time of.
apart van, apart of.
namens, in the name of.

VII. Remarks on Prepositions.

1. *Van* may mean "of" or "from." It must be translated by "since" when coupled with "af" in expressions of time; *e.g.*, *van dié dag af*, since that day.

2. *Aan*, like *vir*, is commonly used instead of the Dative: *Gee dit vir my* or *aan my*, instead of *gee my dit*, give it to me. *Aan* is also used to denote a beginning, *sy gaan aan huil*, she begins to cry.

3. *Deur* may mean (*a*) "through": *deur myn been*, through my leg; (*b*) "by means of": *deur jou goedheid*, by means of your kindness; (*c*) "throughout": *deur die wereld*, throughout the world.

4. *By* may be translated, according to its context, by (*a*) "by"; *e.g.*, *by dag*, by day; (*b*) "with," *e.g.*, *by ons*, with us; (*c*) "to," *e.g.*, *kom by haar*, come to her; "at," *e.g.*, *by die rivier*, at the river.

5. *Onder* usually means "among" or "under": *onder die mense*, among the people; *onder die boom*, under the tree. But it may also signify "during": *onder die gebed*, during prayer.

6. *Op* may be translated by "on," "in," "by" or "at"; *e.g.*, *op die tafel*, on the table; *op dié manier*, in that manner; *op las van die goewerneur*, by order of the Governor. The phrase *op—na* means except: *almaal op drie na*, all except three.

7. *Naar* may mean (*a*) "to," "towards": *naar die stad*, to the town; (*b*) "like": *hy lyk naar syn vader*, he looks like his father; (*c*) "according to": *naar myn gewete*, according to my conscience; (*d*) "for": *hy soek naar syn hoed*, he looks for his hat; (*e*) "after": *naar die Engelse manier*, after the English manner.

8. *Om* has various distinct functions. (1) It may indicate a place: *om die stad*, round the town. (2) It may denote a time: *om vyf uur*, at five o'clock. (3) It is used with the Infinitive: *om te ry*, to ride. (Here *om* is purely a Preposition governing *te ry*.) (4) It may mean "for": *om watter rede?* for what reason? (5) It may mean "up": *jou diens is om*, your service is up. (Here, of course, *om* is an Adv.)

9. *Uit* either denotes "out," "out of" or "from": *Uit wraaksug*, out of revenge; *uit die wereld*, out of the world; *uit die skool*, out of school.

10. Sometimes two Prepositions appear before one Noun; *e.g.*, *van onder die fontein*, from the bottom of the fountain; *tot op die berg*, up to the top of the mountain.

11. As will have been observed, many words may be used either as Adverbs or Prepositions. So, *buitekant* is an Adverb in: *ek loop buitekant*, but an Adjective in *binnekant die huis;* and *op* is an Adv. in *hy loop die berg op;* but a Prep. in *hy loop op die berg.*

Chapter XIII.

THE CONJUNCTION.

As in English the two principal classes of Conjunctions are CO-ORDINATE, *i.e.*, those which connect two independent sentences, clauses or words, and SUBORDINATE, *i.e.*, those which connect clauses of which the one is dependent upon or subordinate to the other.

CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS may be subdivided into: —

1. Those which simply *link* together, as *en*, and; *ook*, also; *nie alleen* or *nie maar net.....maar ook*, not only.....but also; *nog.....nog*, neither.....nor; *sowel.....als*, as well.....as; *daarna*, after that; *daarop*, thereupon; *buitendien*, moreover; *ook*, also; *ja*, indeed, yea; *selfs*, even.

2. Those which express an *antithesis*, as *maar*, but; *dog*, but; *inteëndeel*, on the contrary; *net*, *netmaar*, only; *egter*, however.

3. Those which *separate* or *limit*, as *of*, or; *of...of*, either...or; *of...of*, whether...or.

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS may be subdivided into:

1. Those which express a *comparison*, as *nes* (=*net soals*), just as; *so's* or *soals*, as; *als*, as, than; *dan*, than; *sodat* or *dat*, so that; *alsof*, *of*, as if.

2. Those that define a *time*, as *als*, when; *so gou als*, as soon as; *so dikwils als*, as often as; *vóór*, *voordat*, before; *eer*, *eerdat*, before; *nou*, *noudat*, now that; *terwyl*, while; *solank als*, as long as; *wanneer*, when; *toen*, when; *tot*, *totdat*, until; *onderwyl*, while; *na*, *nadat*, after.

3. Those which define a place, as *waar*, where; *waarheen*, *waarnaartoe*, whither; *vanwaar*, whence.

4. Those which express a proportion, as *hoe...hoe*, the...the; *naardat*, according as, in proportion to.

5. Those which express a supposition or condition, as *mits*, provided; *ingeval*, *ingeval dat*, in case; *als*, if; *tensy*, unless.

6. Those which imply a concession, as *hoewel*, *alhoewel*, although; *ofskoon*, although; *al*, although; *nietteenstaande*, although; *wat ook*, whatever; *hoe ook*, however; *marskie*, although.

7. Those which express a purpose, as *sodat*, *dat*, in order that.

8. Those which express the reason for an action, as *om*, *omdat*, because; *daar*, since; *aangesien*, in as much as; *om rede* (*dat*), for the reason (that); *want*, for; *noudat*, *nou*, now that; *deurdat*, *deur*, since, because.

9. Those which connect Subordinate Noun Clauses with Principal Clauses, as *dat*, that; *of*, whether: *Hy weet, dat ek hier is*, he knows that I am here. *Of hy gekom is, weet ek nie*, I don't know whether he has come.

10. Those that express a consequence or conclusion, as *sodat*, *dat*, so that; *dus*, thus, therefore; *gevolgelik*, consequently; *dan*, then; *derhalwe*, hence; *vandaar dat*, hence; *daarom*, therefore.

11. Those which express a limit, as *so ver* or *so ver als*, so far as.

Remarks on Conjunctions.

1. Subordinate Conjunctions, whether simple or compound, relegate the Verb to the end of the clause: *Dit is te laat*, it is too late; but *kom, eer dit te laat is. Want, dus, gevolgelik, dan, daarom* and *derhalwe* are exceptions to this rule. *Hy is stout, want hy doen nie syn werk nie*, he is naughty, for he does not do his work. But, *hy kry sla om hy nie syn werk doen nie*, he receives punishment, because he does not do his work.

2. *Dat* may stand for *omdat*, because, or for *sodat*, so that, or in order that.

3. *Dog* and *egter* (Dutch *doch, echter*), are employed in Africander only by persons who make a frequent use of Dutch.

4. *Tog* must be translated by "still" or "yet," and, unlike with *maar*, the Verb must follow it immediately; *e.g., die swaard is magtig, maar die pen is magtiger*, the sword is mighty, but the pen is mightier; but *hy vererg my soms, tog lyk ek hom*, he annoys me sometimes, yet I like him.

5. *Sonder*, without, is really a Preposition. When used as a Conjunction it is followed by *dat;* and although this *dat* is sometimes omitted, it is understood. *E.g., Hy het my gevolg sonder (dat) ek hom gemerk het*, he followed me, without my noticing him.

6. *Na, maar, voor, tot, sedert, eer,* although not true Conjunctions, can be used as such with or without the addition of *dat; e.g., na* or *nadat jy hier was*, after you were here.

Chapter XIV.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

COMPOUNDING.

An easy and very common way of forming words is by uniting two or more; *e.g.*, *klipmuur*, stone wall; *doodmaak*, to kill; *doofstom*, deaf and dumb.

Note that, whenever a Noun is used adjectivally, it is joined to the Noun it qualifies.

As to Verbs compounded with Nouns, Prepositions, Adjectives or Adverbs, see p. 66.

PREFIXES.

I. COMMON PREFIXES FOR THE FORMATION OF NOUNS.

1. *Aarts*, first, corresponds with English "arch"; *e.g.*, *aartsvader*, patriarch; *aartsdief*, arch-thief.

2. *Ge* forms collectives in Nouns ending with *te*; *e.g.*, *gedierte*, animals. *Ge* usually indicates the product of an action when used before Verbs: *e.g.*, *gebou*, building; *gelol*, botheration.

3. *On* is equivalent to English "in" or "un," meaning "not"; *e.g.*, *ondank*, ingratitude; *onbruik*, disuse; *ongeloof*, unbelief. In some words *on* has the meaning of "bad"; *e.g.*, *onweer*, bad weather.

4. *Wan* has the same meanings as *on*; *e.g.*, *wanhoop*, despair; *wandaad*, ill deed.

II. PREFIXES FOR ADJECTIVES.

1. *On* = English "un," "not"; *e.g.*, *ongewoon*, unusual.

2. (*a*) *Be* and *ge* imply "being supplied with"; *e.g.*, *beroemd*, famous; *bemodderd*, covered

with mud; *getand*, with teeth; *gevl'erk*, winged. Note that, although these words have the forms of Past Participles, they are really formed from Nouns.

(*b*) *Ge* has the effect of strengthening the meaning of some words; *e.g.*, *gestreng*, strict; *getrou*, true.

III. Prefixes for Verbs.

1. *Be* generally forms Transitive Verbs from Intransitive ones and strengthens the meaning; *e.g.*, *besmeer*, to besmirch, from *smeer*, to smear.

2. *Ge* slightly strengthens the meaning; *e.g.*, *gelyk*, to resemble; *gedink*, to think.

3. *Er*. The force of this prefix, which originally meant "out," has been lost. It is only met with in *erken*, to admit; *ervaar*, to experience; *erbarm*, to have mercy upon; and *erlang*, to receive. (The latter three Verbs are very rarely used,—*ontferm*, *ondervind* and *ontvang* being respectively used instead.)

4. *Her* means "again": *herken*, to recognize; *herwin*, to regain; *hervat*, to resume; *herstel*, to recover.

5. *Ont* generally has the force of "back," "against" or "away from," and is cognate with *ant* in *antwoord*. Examples: *ontneem*, to take away from; *ontvlug*, to flee away from; *ontduik*, to evade.

In many words *ont* is equivalent to the Latin prefix *dis* or to *in*, *i.e.*, it gives the Verb to which it is attached a meaning contrary to the original: — *ontsluit*, to disclose; *ontbloot*, to uncover; *ontdek*, to discover; *onttroon*, to disthrone; *ontklee*, to undress.

6. (*a*) *Ver* is most commonly used for turning Adjectives into Verbs, in which case it denotes "to make": *vergroot*, to exaggerate; *vergoed*, to compensate; *verdik*, to thicken; *versoet*, to sweeten; *verarm*, to impoverish; *verbeter*, to improve.

(*b*) It causes the Verb to which it is prefixed to express the contrary of the original meaning of that Verb: *huur*, to hire; *verhuur*, to let;—*ag*, to respect; *verag*, to despise;—*lei*, to lead; *verlei*, to mislead;—*koop*, to buy; *verkoop*, to sell.

(*c*) It expresses a continuity of action resulting in a complete change: *druk*, to press; *verdruk*, to oppress;—*droog*, to dry; *verdroog*, to dry up or wither;—*rek*, to stretch; *verrek*, to strain;—*drink*, to drink; *verdrink*, to drown;—*hoor*, to hear; *verhoor*, to try (by evidence);—*eet*, to eat; *vreet* (*i.e.*, *vereet*), to gorge or devour;—*brand*, to be on fire; *verbrand*, to be consumed by fire.

(*d*) It denotes "away" or "away from": *verlê*, to mislay; *verwerp*, to throw away; *verberg*, to stow away; *verstoot*, to push away; *verjaag*, to chase away.

(*e*) It is equivalent to *her*, again (Latin *re*): *verbou*, to rebuild; *versit*, to replace; *verplaas*, to replace; *verplak*, to repaper.

(*f*) It forms Verbs from Nouns, and these Verbs, as a rule, express a change: *verhaar*, to change the hair; *verkleur*, to change the colour; *versteen*, to petrify; *vervel*, to get a new skin.

(*g*) Besides the various functions of *ver* above enumerated, this prefix has also other, though less common, uses. So, in *verguld*, to guild, it has the force of "covering";—in *verroes*, to corrode; *verslaaf*, to enslave; *verrot*, to rotten, and a vew other Verbs, *ver* signifies "to become."

SUFFIXES.

I. For the formation of Masculine names.

1. (*a*) *Aar* generally forms from the stem of a Verb the name of a Masculine person who is the subject of some act; *e.g.*, *tekenaar*, one who draws; *woekeraar*, usurer. This suffix is used when the verbal stem ends in an unaccented syllable, and also in *leraar*, preacher; *dienaar*, servant; *minnaar*, lover; *oorwinnaar*, conqueror, and *sondaar*, sinner. *Aar* takes the form of *naar* or *enaar* for the sake of euphony in some words:—*towenaar*, socerer; *moordenaar*, murderer; *skuldenaar*, debtor.

Er is used instead of *aar* when the accent falls upon the suffix; *e.g.*, *speler*, player; *bidder*, one who prays; *singer*, singer; *skrywer*, writer.

(*b*) *Aar* (*naar*) and *er* (*ner*) also serve to form the denominations of persons according to the places in which they reside; *e.g.*, *Kaapnaar*, Capetonian; *dorpenaar*, villager; *Graaff-Reinetter*, inhabitant of Graaff-Reinet; *Afrikaner*, Africander; *Italianer*, Italian; *Switser*, Swiss.

Of course, where the name of the country is derived from the name of the people, *er* or *aar* cannot be added; *e.g.*, *Rus*, Russian; *Ier*, Irishman; *Fin*, Fin; *Skot*, Scotchman; *Deen*, Dane; *Sweed*, Swede; *Pool*, Pole; *Turk*, Turk, etc. To this *Duitser* is an exception.

2. *Ier* (*nier*) is of French origin and has the same function as *aar* in (*a*); *e.g.*, *juwelier*, jeweller; *winkelier*, shopkeeper.

3. *Aard* (*erd*) mostly forms from Adjectives names of persons who possess a certain quality—generally an unfavourable one—in a strong degree; *e.g.*, *dronkaard*, drunkard; *gierigaard*, miser.

From *Spanjie*, Spain, *Spanjaard* is formed.

Erd is the unaccented form of *aard; e.g., slimmerd*, clever fellow; *stoutcrd*, naughty one; *lomperd*, clumsy one; *wingerd*, vineyard.

4. *And* is really an obsolete termination of the Dutch Present Participle; hence *vyand*, enemy, literally means the "hating one" (Old Dutch *vijen*, to hate); *Heiland*, Saviour, originally meant the "healing one" (Old Dutch *heilen*, to heal); and *vriend*, friend, once signified the "loving one" (Old Dutch *vrijen*, to court or love).

II. For Feminine Nouns.

1. *Ster* forms the Feminine from stems of Verbs denoting an action. If the accent fall on the last syllable of the stem, *ster* is added to such stem; *e.g., skryfster*, writer. But if the last syllable of the stem is unaccented, the *ster* is added to the Masculine suffix, *aar; e.g., babbelaarster*, babbler.

The Masculine forms are, however, commonly used for the Feminine as well as for Masculine.

2. *In* and *es* form Feminine Nouns from Masculine ones, *in* being of Teutonic and *es* of foreign origin. Examples: *koningin*, queen; *hertogin*, duchess; *gravin*, countess; *heldin*, heroine; *godin*, goddess; *herderin*, shepherdess; *Jodin*, Jewess; *godes*, wife of a god; *jodes*, wife of a Jew; *sangeres*, singer; *sondares*, sinner; *prinses*, princess; *dienares*, servant.

3. *E: egtgenote* (from *egtgenoot*), spouse; *landgenote* (from *landgenoot*), compatriot, etc.; *sekretaresse* (from *sekretaris*), secretary; *testatriese* (from *testateur*), testatrix; *eksekutriese* (from *eksekuteur*), executrix.

III. For Common Nouns.

Ing (*ling*). As a suffix to the name of a place, it denominates the person who dwells in it: *dorpeling*,

villager; *stedeling*, townsman. As a suffix to a Noun or Adjective, it denotes a person who possesses the quality indicated by such word: *kleurling*, coloured person; *jongeling*, youth; *vreemdeling*, stranger. As a suffix to the stem of a Verb, it signifies a person who is doing or undergoing that which the Verb from which it is derived implies: *leerling*, pupil; *swerweling*, wanderer; *drenkeling*, drowning person; *banneling*, exile.

IV. For Neuter Nouns.

1. *Aar*, *er* and *el* are the suffixes used for the formation of names of instruments: *kandelaar*, candlestick; *stoffer*, duster; *hammer*, hammer; *lepel*, spoon; *sleutel*, key; *troffel*, trowel.

2. *Sel* denotes (1) the product of an act: *baksel*, the product of baking; *saagsel*, sawdust;—or (2) mentions the means by which a certain act has to be done: *deksel*, cover; *verguldsel*, gilt.

V. For Abstract Nouns.

1. *De* and *te* change Adjectives into Nouns and express quality: *woede*, wrath; *lengte*, length; *diepte*, depth. *Groente* has become a collective name, denoting "vegetables." *Hoogte* and *laagte (leegte)* may also be used in a concrete sense.

2. *Heid* corresponds with English *ness*, denoting quality: *gemeenheid*, meanness; *goedheid*, goodness. The difference between *hoogte* and *hoogheid*, *floute* and *flouheid*, *koelte* and *koelheid* is the same as between height and highness, swoon and faintness, cool and coolness.

3. *Ing*, *nis and s(t)* forms Nouns from the stems of Verbs: *verandering*, change; *wandeling*, walk; *begrafenis*, burial; *diens*, service; *wins*, gain.

Some words in *ing* and *nis* have come to have a concrete meaning: *woning*, residence; *tekening*, drawing; *gevangenis*, prison.

4. *Ery* is a very popular suffix in Africander for changing Verbs into Nouns: *drinkery*, drinking; *bakleiery*, fight; *stoeiery*, tussle; *lawaaimakery*, creating of noise; *dansery*, dansing.

5. *Y*, which in some cases takes the forms of *ny*, *ery*, *erny*, forms (1) Abstract Nouns from the actions of persons: *voogdy*, guardianship; *sotterny*, folly; (2) names of places were certain businesses are carried on: *bakkery*, bakery; *brouery*, brewery; and (3) collective names: *bockery*, library. *Skildery*, picture; *snuistery*, trifle, and *woesteny*, desert, have received a concrete meaning.

6. *Asie* (Dutch *age*) is of foreign origin, and is also used to form (1) Nouns from Verbs: *koerasie*, courage; *vryasie*, courting; *slytasie*, wearing; (2) collective Nouns: *plantasie*, plantation. *Stellasie*, scaffold, and *baggasie*, bagage, have a concrete meaning.

7. *Ie*, *teit*, *iek* correspond, respectively, with English "y," "ty" and "ic": *harmonie*, harmony; *publisiteit*, publicity; *fabriek*, factory.

8. *Dom* means (1) a state or quality: *ouderdom*, age; (2) territory over which a dignitary's jurisdiction extends: *hertogdom*, dukedom; (3) collection: *mensdom*, mankind.

9. *Skap* is used to denote (1) a condition, quality or some dignified position: *blydskap*, joy; *vaderskap*, paternity; *koningskap*, kingship; (2) the land over which a dignitary's jurisdiction extends: *graafskap*, county; (3) collection: *geselskap*, company; *gereedskap*, tools.

VI. For Diminutives.

Suffixes expressing diminution are *ie, jie, tjie, etjie, pie.*

1. *Ie* is the Diminutive affix of words ending in *f, g, k, p, s; e.g., bok,* goat, *bokkie; duif* dove, *duifie; vlieg,* fly, *vliegie; lap,* rag, *lappie; kêrs,* candle, *kêrsie.*

2. *Jie* occurs when a word ends in *d* or *t*: *stad,* town, *stadjie; pêrd,* horse, *pêrdjie; voet,* foot, *voetjie.*

3. *Tjie* occurs when a word ends in *l, n* or *r* preceded by a long vowel or diphthong or by an unaccented syllable: *viool,* violin, *viooltjie; stoel,* chair, *stoeltjie; beker,* jug, *bekertjie.*

4. *Pie* occurs after words ending in *m* preceded by a long vowel or diphthong or by an unaccented vowel or by *l* or *r*: *soom,* border, *soompie; riem,* strap, *riempie; wurm,* worm, *wurmpie.*

5. *Etjie* occurs when final *ng, l, m, n,* or *r* is preceded by a short vowel: *ring,* ring, *ringetjie; val,* trap, *valletjie; kom,* basin, *kommetjie; kan,* can, *kannetjie; skêr* (Dutch *schaar*), scissors, *skêrtjie.*

6. When the Noun ends in *ng,* with the preceding vowel sound unaccented, *g* becomes *k*: *koning,* king, *koninkie; ketting,* chain, *kettinkie.*

Uses of diminutive forms.

The Diminutive form is used not only to express diminution, but endearment, familiarity, or contempt; *e.g., hartjie,* sweetheart; *outjie,* old chap; *landmetertjie,* landsurveyor.

Of many Dutch words only the Diminutive forms remain in Africander, *e.g., koppie,* cup; *mandjie,* basket; *boontjie,* bean; *ertjie,* pea; *kelkie,* wineglass; *meisie,* girl; *jonge(n)tjie,* boy; *boordjie,* collar; *mootjie,* slice of pickled fish.

Adjectives used as Nouns may also take the Diminutive form: *'n rooietjie*, a little red one; *enetjie*, one little one.

With the addition of *s* to the Diminutive form a number of Adverbs are formed from Adjectives or other Adverbs: *stilletjies*, quietly; *kalmpies*, calmly; *effentjies*, slightly; *soetjies*, quietly; *skelmpies*, slyly; *stadigies*, slowly; *saggies*, softly; *ampertjies*, almost.

VII. Suffixes for Adjectives.

The principal suffixes for Adjectives are *agtig*, *baar*, *ig*, *erig*, *ies*, *lik*, *loos*, *saam*.

1. *Agtig*, when unaccented, corresponds with English "ish" or "y," meaning "somewhat": *blouagtig*, bluish; *kinderagtig*, childish; *winteragtig*, wintry.

Agtig, when accented, denotes "having": *deelagtig*, having a share; *twyfelagtig*, doubtful; *waaragtig*, containing the truth.

2. *Baar* is cognate with English "bear," and means "producing": *vrugbaar*, fertile; *dankbaar*, thankful; *blykbaar*, apparent. When coming after verbal stems it generally corresponds with the English suffix "able": *eetbaar*, eatable; *leesbaar*, readable; *vatbaar*, susceptible.

3. *Ig* generally corresponds with English "y" and usually implies "having": *lewendig*, lively; *magtig*, powerful; *nuttig*, useful.

Ig is used, *i.a.*, for the formation of Adjectives which are composed of a Noun and an Adjective: *hardnekkig*, obstinate; *rooskleurig*, pink; *dikneusig*, thick nosed; *lafhartig*, cowardly; *eerwaardig*, honorable; *geluksalig*, blessed.

4. *Erig* has the force of "ery" in "slippery," and of "y" in "windy": *sanderig*, sandy; *slaperig*, sleepy; *glipperig*, slippery; *dooierig*, dead-alive. It is

generally used in an unfavourable sense. In some cases it usurps the place of *ig* (Dutch): *bangerig* (Dutch *bangig*), afraid; *katterig* (Dutch *kattig*), catlike; *melkerig* (Dutch *melkig*), milky; *nukkerig*, (Dutch *nukkig*), saucy, obstinate; *vetterig* (Dutch *vettig*), greasy, and is employed with respect to several verbal stems: *vatterig*, apt to touch; *byterig*, apt to bite; *neulerig*, bothersome; *singerig*, in a singing manner; *spelerig*, playful; *praterig*, talkative. It is sometimes used instead of *agtig*: *groenerig*, greenish; *reenderig*, rainy.

5. *Ies* corresponds with English "ic" or "ical": *lógies*, logical; *romanties*, romantic.

6. *Lik* corresponds with English "ly," and generally means "like" or "pertaining to": *vorstelik*, princely; *wetenskappelik*, pertaining to science.

7. *Loos* = English "less," meaning "without": *hulpeloos*, helpless; *skaamteloos*, shameless.

8. *S* (Dutch *sch*) means (1) "belonging to" or "derived from": *hemels*, heavenly; *aards*, earthly; *Kaaps*, Cape; *Iers*, Irish; (2) "partaking of the nature of": *slaafs*, slavish; *boers*, boorish.

Suffixes for Adverbs.

The principal suffixes for Adverbs are *s*, *lik* (*liks*), *ling* (*lings*), *ies*, *waarts*.

1. *S* changes Nouns and Adjectives into Adverbs: *regs*, to the right; *agterbaks*, on the sly.

2. *Lik* (*liks*) = English "ly": *gewoonlik*, usually; *maandeliks*, monthly.

3. *Ling* changes Nouns into Adjectives: *mondeling(s)*, by word of mouth; *blindelings*, blindly; *onderling*, mutually.

4. *Ies* changes Adjectives into Adverbial Diminutives: *liefies,* sweetly. (See p. 99.)

5. *Waarts* = English "wards": *suidwaarts,* southwards; *landwaarts,* landwards.

Chapter XV.

CONSTRUCTION.

Much as French, English, and local influences have affected the Africander language and altered it from its parent tongue, its Construction, *i.e.*, its arrangement of words in speech, remains almost entirely the same as that of Dutch. As this Construction differs widely from that of English, the following general rules must be carefully noted.

I. In an Assertive Principal Sentence or Clause, the Verb, if it has no Auxiliary, takes the same place as it would in English, *i.e.*, it follows the subject: *Ek sien hom dikwils,* I see him frequently.

If the Subject in such a sentence is enlarged by a Prepositional phrase, the Verb (again as in English) follows that phrase: *Die man met die kromme bene stap gewoonlik vroeg huistoe,* the man with the crooked legs generally walks home early.

II. In an Assertive Principal Sentence or Clause the main Verb, if it has an Auxiliary, goes to the end, while the Auxiliary takes the place that the main Verb would have taken if the latter had stood alone: *Ek het hom dikwils gesien,* I have seen him frequently; *Die man met die kromme bene sal vroeg huistoe stap,* the man with the crooked legs will walk home early.

III. In the case of a Compound Verb whose parts are separated in its Conjugation the main part of the Verb takes its ordinary place, as stated in the rules above, but the other part is removed to the end: *Die appel val van die boom af*, the apple falls from the tree: *Die appel het van die boom afgeval*, the apple has fallen from the tree. (One also hears, however: *Die appel het afgeval van die boom*, but this is not to be recommended.)

IV. In a Subordinate Clause the Verb takes the last place in the Sentence:—

a. (Noun Clause): *Dit spyt my, dat jy so laat kom*, I am sorry that you come so late.

b. (Adj. Clause): *Die vrou, van wie jy nou gepraat het, woon hier*, the woman, of whom you have just spoken, lives here.

c. (Adv. Clause): *Als dit mooiweer word, gaan ek uit*, if it becomes fine weather, I shall go out. (See Par. 1, p. 90.)

V. The Construction of the Interrogative Sentence is the same as that of the Assertive one, save that the Predicate precedes the Subject: *Waar bly jy?* Where do you live? *Waar sal jy bly?* Where will you stay?

VI. Inverted Construction.—The usual and natural Construction of a clause may, for the sake of emphasising some particular part of it or for some other reason, be altered. When the Principal Clause starts with (1) an Adverb, Conjunctive or otherwise, (2) an Adjective followed by a Copulative Verb, (3) a Noun or Pronoun, not being in the Nominative Case, (4) a phrase, or (5) is preceded by a Subordinate Clause, the Predicate precedes the Subject. Examples of each:

(1) *Dikwils skilder Karel*, Charles frequently paints; *Karel skilder aldag, daarom skilder hy goed*, Charles paints daily, hence he paints

well: *Daar veg duisende*, thousands are fighting. (This *daar*, the expletive, is in its usual position.)

(2) *Gelukkig is die opregte mense*, happy are the upright.

(3) *Jou ken ek*, you I know.

(4) *Om één uur eet ek*, I dine at one o'clock.

(5) *Omdat jy laat gekom het, word jy gestraf*, because you have come late, you are punished.

The Predicate, too, may (for the sake of emphasis) be inverted: *Sterf sal jy*, die you shall.

VII. *Negation.*—The Negative, whether Adverb or Pronoun, when single, comes last in the sentence; *e.g.*, *Piet sing nooit*, Peter never sings; *Jacobus weet niks*, James knows nothing.

When the Negative is doubled (see below), the *second* one, *i.e. nie*, is placed at the end of the sentence; *e.g.*, *Piet sing nooit sag nie;* Peter never sings softly; *Jakobus weet niks, van wat jy gesê het nie*, James knows nothing of what you have said.

The Negative *nie* is usually doubled in a Principal Sentence, if such sentence contains:

(1) An Auxiliary Verb; *e.g.*, *ek sal hom nie sien nie*, I shall not see him;

(2) An Extension* or Complement of the Predicate, whether Adverb or phrase; *e.g.*, *ek sien hom nie vandag nie*; *—ek sien hom nie in die tuin nie;*

(3) A Noun in the Accusative Case, whether governed by Predicate or Preposition, provided

* Note that in sentences like *hy sien my nog glad nie, hy ken my in die geheel nie*, the modifying words (*nog glad*, at all yet, and *in die geheel*, in the least) do not extend the Predicate but modify the negative.

it be not a Prepositional phrase enlarging the Subject; *e.g.*, *ek sien nie die man nie;*—*ek sien nie vir die man nie;*—but *Jan met syn swakke oë sien my nie;* or

(4) A Pronoun in the Accusative Case when governed by a Preposition; *e.g.*, *ek sien nie vir hom nie. (Cf. ek sien hom nie.)*

When, however, the sentence is so inverted, that the Predicate or Extension of Predicate or the Accusative *precedes* the Subject, the above rules do not apply; *e.g.*,

(1) *Sien sal ek hom nie.*

(2) *Vandag sien ek hom nie.*

(3) *Die man sien ek nie.*

(4) *Vir hom sien ek nie.*

In a Subordinate Clause, connected with the Principal Clause by a Conjunction other than *gevolgelik, dus, dan, derhalwe, daarom,* or *want,* the Negative is doubled; *e.g.*, *hy sê, dat hy nie sing nie,* he says he does not sing; but *hy voel siek, daarom sing hy nie,* he feels ill, therefore he does not sing.

If the Conjunction is not *expressed,* then this rule does not apply; *e.g.*, *hy sê, hy sing nie.*

The addition of *nie* to *niks, niemand, nerrens, nooit, nimmer, gin,* when occurring at the end of the sentence, is discretionary; but when not occurring at the end of a sentence, the Negative *must* be doubled; *e.g.*, *hy kom nooit (nie),* he never comes; *niemand ken hom nie,* no one knows him.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Accent	6
Adjective	23–34
Inflexion	23, 24
Comparison	25–29
Numeral Adjectives ..	30–33
Adverbs	75–84
Of Place	75
,, Time	76–78
,, Manner	78
,, Degree or Quantity	79
,, Affirmation, Doubt, Negation ..	79, 80
,, Number or Order	80
Conjunctive Adverbs	80
Interrogative ,,	80
Comparison of ,,	81
Remarks on ,,	81–84
Alphabet	1
Vowels	1–3
Diphthongs	3, 4
Consonants, pronunciation	4, 5
Consonants, comparison with Dutch ..	7–11
Article	23
Conjunctions	88–90
Co-ordinate	88
Subordinate	88–90
Remarks on	90
Construction of Sentences ..	101–104
Diminutives	98, 99
Formation of Words (See Prefixes and Suffixes).	91–101
Negative ..	84, 103, 104

	PAGE.
Noun	11–22
Case	11, 12
Number	14–17
Gender	20–22
Parts of Speech	11
Prefixes for Nouns ..	91
,, Adjectives	91
,, Verbs ..	92, 93
Pronouns	34–44
Personal	34–36
Reflexive .. .	36
Reciprocal	36
Possessive	36, 37
Demonstrative ..	39, 40
Interrogative	40
Relative	40, 41
Indefinite	42
Spelling	6–11
Suffixes for Nouns ..	94–98
,, Adjectives ..	99–100
,, Adverbs	100–101
Syllables, disvsion of ..	2
Syntax	101–104
Verbs	44–75
Formation of Tenses	44, 45
Conjugation of *hê* and *wees* . ..	46–49
Uses of *het*	50
Conjugation of *leer* ..	52, 53
Auxiliaries	55, 56
Uses of Pres. Tense form	57
Wees instead of *het* ..	58
Infinitive	58, 59
Participles	59, 60
Passive Voice ..	62, 63
Reflexive Verbs ..	65, 66
Compound Verbs ..	66–68
Irregular ,, ..	74
Lists of ,, ..	70–75

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